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INTELLIGENCE.

From the New York Evangelist.

INTELLIGENCE FROM RUSSIA.

In the last number [See Recorder page 58] was given an interesting account of Mr. Groves, a self supported English missionary in Russia. Among the countrymen he has attracted to join his mission family is a young lady whose conversion was as follows: In the streets and public places of one of the gay cities of Italy were seen two fashionable young ladies travelling with the family of a brother of one of them, and joining in all the fashionable and vain amusements of that dissipated city. One of them heard a sermon which was blessed to her conversion; and she immediately commenced a course of active labor in her Master's cause. Her companion was also converted, and they both distributed Tracts, &c. among their thoughtless country women. On her return to England she was persecuted by her relatives, who were rich and respectable.—She went into an opulent and religious family as a companion. Hearing of Mr. Groves, who was going out to Russia, as a missionary, she offered herself as a member of the mission family. Her relatives thought her mad.

Some facts were stated respecting the present Imperial family of Russia, in number one. They have the character of being benevolent. The emperor Nicholas is a friend to improvements, of every kind, and takes pleasure in all efforts to enlighten his subjects. It is even thought he would be glad if some method were devised to abolish slavery in his dominions. The Emperor and Empress are a pattern of conjugal fidelity, and no profligate person is countenanced at the imperial court. They appear to pay much attention to bringing up their children to adorn their stations, and to be blessings in the world, and they have the satisfaction of knowing that they promise to reward their care and solicitude. It is said on good authority that Nicholas reads the Bible every day. Well educated English people are favorably noticed at court.

Count Nesselrode, one of the ministers, belongs to the English church; Prince Lieven, minister of instruction, is a Lutheran; Kampar Housan, late minister of the interior, was a Moravian, and died a penitent. Almost all the physicians of celebrity, near the court, are either English, Scotch or German. Sir James Wiley, first physician of the army, is a Scotchman, and was in the service of both the emperor and Alexander. Dr. Leighton, of the navy, is an Englishman. The physician of the Empress is Sir William Creighton. Young Dr. Creighton, nephew to Sir William, is physician to the Grand Duke Michael. Mr. Chaznot, private Secretary to the Empress, is a pious Frenchman, and an excellent man.

The Dowager Empress (mother of Alexander and Nicholas) had a summer residence at a palace thirty English miles from St. Petersburgh. It was her custom to rise at six, and ride into the city very frequently; attending to the benevolent institutions, visiting personally every department, speaking kindly to all, making provision for the inmates, &c. out of her own private purse. She would thus pass from one institution to another in her carriage, seeing and conversing with the sick, the lame, orphans, &c.—There was deep and universal regret at her death; and the poor especially blessed her memory. When she died, the present Emperor kneeled at the bedside, and lingered near the corpse for one or two hours in great affliction. His respect for her memory is so great that he continues her subscription to the benevolent institutions.

Mrs. Steen, wife of Dr. Steen, superintendent of the asylum, was in the family of Mrs. Potemkin, as instructress and companion. She is pious, was converted abroad, and brought home a young English clergyman, Mr. Wither, who lived in their house. He was a delightful Christian. There was a time when suspicions rested on the Bible Society. This young man was advised to leave, but was seized in the interior and his papers brought to the Emperor. Mr. Venning advised Mrs. Potemkin to see the Emperor in his behalf. The Emperor said he felt himself in two characters; one as Emperor and one as a Christian; but would do every thing right. He looked over his papers and soon ordered him released.

In familiar conversation one day with Mrs. Potemkin, the Emperor Nicholas said, well we have four or five good priests in St. Petersburgh. Mrs. Potemkin started at him, when he smiled and said, you think I doat know about these things, but I do know all about them as well as you.

The father of Admiral Gragg, in the Russian navy, was in the service of Catharine 2d. His children were Mrs. Patterson and the present Admiral. A Methodist missionary wished to marry the Admiral's sister, but the Emperor Alexander to whom he applied to prevent the union, said to him, "let them alone, the Doctor is a good man, let them be married." The elder admiral Gragg was a pious man, and his daughter, Mrs. Patterson, an eminent Christian.

Princess Dolgorucky is about twenty two years of age, and has been married nearly 2 years. Her husband is a Prince in the Emperor's service. This family has influence and are fond of the English. Her father has considerable estates. His peasants are instructed, and Princess D. distributes tracts to her tenants. She goes but little in the company of the gay, reads much, corresponds with an English lady who teaches a school, has an excellent library of best English books, and among them are Scott's Force of Truth, Essays and Life of Fletcher, &c.

Prince Galitzin is much respected by the Imperial family, and always attends the children. He is not a man of talents, but is considered an excellent Christian.

There are large schools in each quarter of St Petersburgh, established by government, where children are taught reading, writing and arithmetic, paying five roubles a year, (a rouble is about 74 cents,) which is about the expense per scholar in American Lancasterian Schools.

The great evil in this capital is, the mass of the people never hear of such a book as the Bible, and scarcely know of its existence. A Countess, wife of one of Paul's nobles, to whom a Testament had been given, declared that she had never before read or even seen such a book. May God grant that the time be not distant when his holy word will find access to every Russian family, bringing light and joy to the sixty millions of people who are now, to so great a degree, destitute of its life-giving principles and hopes.

From the Observer and Telegraph.

CHEROKEES OF THE ARKANSAS.

The following extracts of a Letter from Mr. Washburn, dated Dwight, Jan. 4. to one of the Professors in the Western Reserve College, will be found interesting.

"The removal of these Indians [from the States east of the Mississippi] has had a most injurious and destructive influence upon them. All their habits of industry, frugality and temperance, were broken up, and they were thrown back, in a state of anarchy, confusion and wildness, into the forest, from which they had but just emerged. By the Treaty, large sums of money were coming to them. The report of this excited the cupidity of the whites in all parts of the Union, and a formidable host of traders flocked among and around them. The principal article furnished by these *Harpies*, was *Whiskey*—the Devil's most important engine of destruction among the Indians. To describe the fearful effects of this state of things, exceeds my powers. In a few months *not less than fifty immortal souls by means of whiskey were hurried to the Judgment!* Several of these died by the hand of violence. I might, in truth, say much more on this subject, but I forbear. At present the aspect is much more encouraging. Two Temperance Societies, a male and female, have been recently organized, and they promise to be very useful. The Government has given some new and severe orders to the public officers to prevent the sale of spirits in the nation. We have a new Agent who is a truly pious man, and engaged in every good work. The Cherokees have spent all their money, and have no longer the means of buying the fatal poison. All these causes have produced a very great change for the better, within a few months past. By a late regulation of the Prudential Committee, I have obtained a release from the secular concerns of the Mission. This gives me more time for study, and to act as an evangelist among the people. In all the different neighborhoods where I preach, the congregations are respectable for numbers, and the attention to the words of eternal life is good. The truth, in the hands of the Divine Spirit, we hope is producing some saving effects. On the first Sabbath in November, two were propounded for admission to the church. On the 3d Sabbath in December two others were propounded. One of these last is a daughter of our beloved sister Naomi, of whom you have seen some account. Of a few others we have some hope that they have passed from death unto life. Others again are serious. Still we long and wait and pray to witness more glorious displays of saving mercy. O for such a season among our dear Cherokees, as the Lord has granted to our brethren among the Choctaws!

"Our schools are very interesting. We have three in operation here: A male school consisting of thirty Cherokees and Greeks; a female school consisting of more than thirty Cherokees,—and an infant school consisting of fourteen scholars. The infant school commenced about a year ago. It then consisted only of the children of the Mission family. A few native children have since been received into it. In this school children are taken as soon as they can speak, and are continued till they are eight or ten years old. This school is conducted on the same plan and with the same apparatus, as the Infant schools in our eastern cities. In the other schools, the teachers have adopted the modern improvements so far as we have the means, and as the teachers have a knowledge of them. The effect has been most encouraging. I would speak soberly on this subject,—but I do not think that a collection of 75 to 85 children can be found in any part of the United States, who exhibit a more interesting and encouraging aspect than the children under our care. They are deeply interesting, whether you regard them in their school, or when engaged in various and useful labors out of school—whether you regard them sitting under the sound of the Gospel in the sanctuary, or collected in their classes and seats in the Sabbath school. We have had a Sabbath-school Society, auxiliary to the Am. S. S. Union since 1824. Within a few months we have adopted the 'Union Questions'—and I can truly say I have never visited a more interesting Sabbath school than our own. I preach statedly to the children every Wednesday. This also is to me a most precious meeting. I know not that any of the dear children are subjects of saving grace; but there is an attention, a seriousness and a tenderness of feeling among them, which clearly indicate that they are under the teachings of that Blessed Spirit, who alone can guide them into all truth. O how we long to rejoice over them as the adopted children of God, and heirs of the heavenly inheritance!"

REVIVAL IN NEW YORK.

DR. SPRING'S STATEMENT.

We copy from the Philadelphian of last week the following statement respecting the revival in New York city, made by the Rev. Dr. Spring, to a meeting in Philadelphia, during his recent visit to that city.—*New York Obs.*

Mr. Editor,—Having listened on Friday evening last, (April 29th,) at the church in Crown street, with great interest to the heart-cheering statements of Dr. Spring on the present state of religion in New York, I presume some brief notice of them, may not be altogether unacceptable to some of your readers; to those especially, who like Simeon and Anna are waiting for the consolation of Israel, and with anxious eyes looking for the Lord to appear in glory for the upbuilding of Zion. The notice must be brief; for only a few things out of the speaker's rich mass of facts, reflections, and remarks, (all which I could desire to see spread out upon your pages,) I retain with sufficient vividness to communicate without mistake: which, although correct, I must regret will want the feeling which utterance gives.

It is now well known, at least to the religious world, that a state in relation to spiritual and eternal concerns, has existed for some months in the city of New York, of a very decided and interesting character; showing a work of grace, if not deeper, and more extensive, certainly longer continued than any preceding visitation of divine mercy in that place. And how has this been effected? By any novel measure? By means of an artificial or equivocal character? Not at all: but precisely by the very same means and measures, which shook the heavens on the day of pentecost, and roused the world from its long sleep; which at the reformation, rekindled the dying lamp of religion at heaven's own altar; and which in 1742–43, were owned of God in such a manner, as to make this country the glory of all lands, the joy of all saints, and to mark her, as we trust, for the theatre of Immanuel's triumphs. It was the simple word of the testimony unvarnished, unsophisticated: with its own adornment, in its own energy, resting upon its own facts, and urging home its own conclusions upon the human conscience, that proved mighty through God for pulling down the strong holds of Satan, and for the edifying of the body of Christ. Combined with this plain, honest exhibition of truth, were indeed other means; and the result might be said to be distinguished by some peculiarities; under which division the speaker lucidly arranged his remarks, and copiously illustrated them by particulars.

The first intimation of a growing seriousness was not found in the great congregation, nor in the ordinary assemblies of the saints; but little praying circles were discovered, retiring unseen, to 'speak one with another,' to mourn over the abounding desolations, and by fasting and prayer to invoke the speedy interposition of God in the cause of his afflicted church. A prayer meeting, particularly last summer, was held early in the morning, attended by a clergyman, (or a few clergymen) composed of individuals of different denominations, many of whom were beginning to inquire the way to life, and all of whom, without a solitary exception, are now rejoicing in the hope of its possession. From this meeting originated the present 6 o'clock prayer meetings; and its influence has been felt in almost every subsequent movement for good. In addition, on the day which celebrated the evacuation of that city by the British, (an annual festival in New York,) and the late civil triumphs of the French, several withdrew from the noisy show to converse with God, to spread out before Him the 'afflictions of Joseph;' to pray that he would arise and plead his own cause in the earth, that whilst rending mountains, and shattered rocks, the wind, earthquakes, and fire of burning passions, and civil misrule proclaimed his angry presence all abroad, his church wrapt in the mantle of humiliation might hear the language of encouragement in the 'still small voice.' And the result is, that up to three weeks ago, nearly one thousand persons had united themselves to the church of Christ, within the Presbyterian and Dutch Reformed denominations; and including other societies, the addition to the church cannot be much less than two thousand. The spirit of grace and supplication rested upon the church. The speaker feelingly adverted to answers of prayer in behalf of individuals, so striking, as to excite admiration and astonishment; and so frequent that the enumeration would have surpassed his limit of strength and time.

To this result, *pastoral visitation* has not been a little conducive. Dr. S. pathetically lamented his own backwardness, indecision, and infidelity, in times past, as to this duty; and called earnestly upon his ministering brethren present, to hold back no longer from this work, but to set about it diligently. He feared there was a shrinking away from this duty in regard to the rich; admitted there was strong temptation to soothe them in their slumber, flatter them with false hope, and to be satisfied with meagre evidence of a saving change in them, and gratefully acknowledged his own late and repeated experiments to have reproved all his scruples, and cast away all his timidity.—A young lady, said he, the child of adoption—the object of high hope, the centre of wide influence, capable of lofty and noble things, yet careering on the giddy steep of fashion and of folly, created in him no small solicitude; as for her soul he must give account, every avenue to which seemed most sedulously guarded. He delayed the visit of counsel and exhortation; and delayed, till rebuked by conscience he could do no more. As soon as he called and was ushered to the saloon, the first and only person he saw was this young lady bathed in tears; who immediately exclaimed, "My dear Pastor, I rejoice to see you. I was fearful I was the only one who had escaped your friendly notice." What rebuke to fear! What encouragement to hope and to act!

But my brother, there was one remark which cut keenly—because it probed a wound which seemed to refuse healing, or to be mollified with ointment; when the speaker described with touching eloquence the union of ministers and of churches, the quenching of ancient heart-burnings, the adjustment of congregational differences, the removing of the causes of strife, and the putting away of all 'uncharitableness, and its overpowering influence on the mind and conscience of the community.' 'Now my difficulties are all at an end,' said one. 'I see a divine beauty in religion,' replied another. The listening ear was yielded by thronging multitudes who at all times were pervaded by that deep, hushed silence, as when men 'believe, and therefore speak;' when they believe and therefore hear. "Old things have passed away;" are forgotten; or remembered only to weep over, and to melt the heart to tenderness and love. When shall polemical rage cease with us? 'How long shall our peaceful vineyard be converted into an arena of turbulent strife' and earthly passions predominate with fierce and lordly rule?

"Tantæne animis *cœlestibus* iræ? The theme is too grave for irony; and brethren are too much respected and beloved to be the subjects of it; but the Sessions of the Philadelphia Presbytery, have not of late been esteemed "heavenly places," nor the scene of much "heavenly mindedness." If ministers who are at variance, or who differ so widely as to produce alienation of heart, would imitate the pacific temper of the New York brethren, might not this city soon become a field, where God would command His blessing? Have there not been indications of his gracious presence? are these increasing or dying?—

> "The Spirit, like the peaceful dove,
> Flies from the scenes of tumult far"—

Some *peculiarities* of this work of grace in New York were mentioned. It comprehends persons of all conditions, and of all ages, except the aged and extreme youth. Not one, as far as has been ascertained, over the age of fifty five, has been the subject of this grace. And this very forcibly recalled to my mind, the remark of a clergyman in this city which he made in the audience of a crowded house, then a minister of fourteen years, and with a supervision of some thousands of people, he had never known but two individuals over the age of fifty converted to God. Wintry, indeed, are the prospects of the aged sinner; desolation all around; congenial every blast; and night descends unasked, unblest. "Pray ye, that your flight be not in the winter."

The simplicity and ingenuousness of youthful conversion—a subject which the speaker considered with the eye of caution, allowing for the warm and ductile feelings of the spring-time of life, but which nevertheless, is undoubted verity, and unfolds the incalculable value of Sunday School operations,—were illustrated by the case of a child about thirteen years old in the congregation of the Rev. Mr. Dubois. "Mother," said she, "can you know whether I am a Christian by my feelings?" "My dear," replied her mother, "I must first know what your feelings are."—The daughter smiled, and said, "Well then, you know when you have been long angry with a person, and it is all made up, how happy you feel. Now I have been a long time angry with God, and it is all *made up*, and I feel so happy." Thus she expressed her sense of reconciliation to God through Christ.

The manner in which some were convinced of their guilt and ruin, was another peculiarity. A gentleman in thriving trade—of considerable shrewdness of mind—said to his pastor, "Sir, I did not hear one sentence of your sermon on such a Sabbath. As soon as you took your text, the thought struck me, what am I doing here! For 13 years here have I sat—I have no belief—no hope. I am no better—rather worse. I am now resolved to ask God to teach me how to pray. My mind was absorbed in the exercise. I went home—retired to my room—took up a tattered Bible—opened upon the very passage where Christ teaches his disciples to pray. That evening I called my family together. It is now ten days since. I persevere. Will you instruct my ignorance?"

On a second evening of a three days' meeting, a young lady from the extreme south, opulent, of high connections, nursed in the lap of indulgence, the mistress, as well as votary of fashion, was induced to attend. As she went along, a sort of secret soliloquy took place. "What if I should become a Christian!—Well what if I should?—It will be strange.—What if I should become a Christian?—You must give up your worldly amusements. Well that I can do.—What if I should become a Christian?—You must give up your gay companions. Well, I can part with them.—If I become a Christian I must endure much ridicule and banter. Well this is not intolerable.—If I become a Christian my southern friends, who have taken in me such tender and kind interest, will be wounded—grieved—will disown—despise me." Here her feelings prevailed—the thoughts of home, and early associations rushed upon her heart with overpowering sensations. But recovering herself, "Suppose they do, my Saviour will not despise, disown, forsake. I'll go to Jesus." She went to the meeting—that night publicly professed Christ, and is now rejoicing in hope of his glory.

"Quench not the Spirit—Grieve not the spirit," is the solemn injunction of the Apostle. Many are the sad monuments of his desertion. An affecting example was given. Two young ladies, cousins, had become much impressed. An invitation was sent them in the morning to attend a social party, free from extravagance, which at proper seasons a religious person might have visited without blame. One declared without hesitation she could not go, her mind was in a different mood, and her intentions to attend the prayer meeting. The other accepted the invitation; and contrary to the earnest entreaties of her cousin and aunt, went. In the prayer meeting that evening, the one was blessed of God, and found peace: the other returned from the party disturbed and vexed, displeased with her pious cousin, ashamed of her former feelings, and now daily reviles religion, and scoffs at its services. God alone knows the destiny of this young woman. That her situation is fearful, who can doubt!—Reader, if thou hast a heart pray for her. But the fact illustrates most forcibly God's own statement, that there is a time when he is *near*—a season when he may be found, Isaih, lv. 6, and if "grieved" and rejected, he will abandon the sinner to his own ways, and to be filled with his own devices. How bitter the thought, that though the sun may oft arise rejoicing in his course, the wayward sinner is groping the dark road to death—that all the lights of heaven are extinguished upon his path—that the shades of premature night have spread their blackness over his undying spirit. This was the closing reflection—not unsuitable to the exercises of the occasion, and a seasonable warning, that we trust was felt, and will be blessed. D.

N. YORK ANNIVERSARIES.

AMERICAN SEAMEN'S FRIEND, SOCIETY.

This institution held its third anniversary on Monday evening, 9th inst. Adrian Van Sinderen, Esq. in the chair. The meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Packard, of Massachusetts, after which the Annual Report was read by the Rev. Joshua Leavitt, General Agent of the Society, and a letter was communicated from the Hon. Smith Thompson, Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States, resigning in consequence of the pressure of his official duties, the office of President, which he had held from the first organization of the society in 1826.—In the letter Judge T. expresses his confidence in the usefulness of the society. "From its commencement," he says, "I have considered it in all its bearings as one of the most important and beneficial charities of the day."

Addresses were made by Dr. D. M. Reese, of this city; Mr. J. Marshall, a merchant of Oswego, N. Y.; and the Rev. C. P. M'Ilvaine, of Brooklyn, L. I., Corresponding Secretary of the society. At the close of the meeting a collection was taken up, amounting to upwards of $220.

Abstract of the Third Annual Report.

During the past year the society has obtained many friends & exerted a widely extending interest.

Canton Mission.—Mr. Abeel arrived at Canton on the 16th February, 1830, in health and safety together with his companion, the Rev. Mr. Bridgeman, in the service of the American Board of Foreign missions. They were received with open arms by Dr. Morrison. Mr. Abeel has officiated as the chaplain of the American residents in Canton and has preached among the American shipping at Whampoa whenever opportunity has offered. Owing to the peculiar state of our trade to China the number of American ships there has been very small indeed the past year. But it has been only a temporary withdrawal, which will now probably be followed by increased activity, and a much wider field opened for the labors of a chaplain.

Mr. Abeel has acknowledged, in feeling language, the kindness and respect with which he has been treated by the American citizens residing in Canton, one of whom, the American consular agent, has kindly given him a house in his own Factory, thus adding much to the comfort, and materially lessening the expense of his residence in that expensive place. At the last advices, which were in November, it was probable that he would soon leave Canton to proceed, in the employ of the American Board, to explore the islands of the Eastern Archipelago. As he belongs to the Reformed Dutch church, he will feel a peculiar interest in visiting the ancient Dutch churches in those islands. This step, if adopted, will be according to provisional arrangement which was made before he left this country, and will be taken with the full concurrence of Dr. Morrison and Mr. Bridgeman. The committee will regret to lose one so devoted and so fitted for service. Satisfactory evidence has been furnished that a man of the right stamp can be both happy and useful in the post, and upon receiving definite information that Mr. Abeel has withdrawn, the committee will lose no time in obtaining some other suitable person to fill the place.

That seamen can be benefitted by religious instruction at Canton, Mr. Abeel has had pleasing proofs in the case of some sailors, who came within his reach in consequence of sickness. One was a man who had been educated in the Lutheran faith in Germany. He came up to Canton to attend a shipmate, who had been injured by a fall from the mast head. They were furnished with suitable books, and it was not long before the German gave pleasing evidence that he had given his heart to God. He evinced a deep interest for his companion, conversed and prayed with him, read to him, and tried every method to arouse his slumbering conscience, and at length had the satisfaction to believe that he also had submitted to the Saviour.

Other Foreign Missions.—The establishment of a chaplain for seamen at the port of Honolulu, in the island of Oahu, one of the Sandwish islands, was in contemplation a year ago. Since then, the committee have received several pressing solicitations on the subject from the American missionaries on those islands, and from gentlemen in this country connected with the whaling business in the Pacific ocean. During an agency which he performed for the Society last summer, Mr. Brown nearly completed an arrangement by which the greater part of the funds for supporting such an establishment may be expected from the people who are chiefly interested in this trade in Rhode Island and the south-eastern parts of Massachusetts and Connecticut. The committee have now the pleasing prospect of being able to procure a suitable man for the service, to go out in some of the fall ships. The burden of attending to the religious wants of some thousands of American seamen who annually visit that port is too great for the missionaries who are already overborne with their labors among the natives.

Pressing applications have also been made repeatedly for a Chaplain in the Mediterranean, his principal station to be at Smyrna. The committee are preparing to occupy the station without delay, other important points are under consideration and will be taken up as fast as the information received will warrant.

Hymn Book. This volume of 512 pages 24mo. containing 620 selected hymns with forms of prayer suitable to be used at sea, has been highly approved, and 4000 copies have been printed during the past year.

Local Institutions.—Under this head the report notices what is doing for seamen in nearly all the important ports in the United States. We have room only for a few of the most interesting statements.

In Boston the names of 1426 seamen were registered during the year 1830, of whom 45 appeared to be pious; and 130 vessels were recorded as being navigated without the use of spirituous liquors. In *New-Bedford* a lot of ground is purchased, preparatory to building a Mariners' church. *In New-London* a seaman's preacher has been employed who has just entered upon his work, and some progress has been made in collecting funds for the erection of a church.

In *New-York* the Mariner's church has become so full that it will soon be indispensable to enlarge it or build another. A powerful revival of religion has been enjoyed and many seamen have given evidence of a change of heart. The Managers of the Marine Bible society are contemplating the supply of every vessel that leaves the port with the Bible. The amount deposited in the Savings Bank in two years has been $70,000. A Register office will soon go into operation. The Quarantine law by which nearly $20,000 a year were exacted from the wages of seamen to protect the city from contagion, has been altered in such a way that the whole amount collected from seamen is to be placed at the disposal of a board of trustees to be employed in erecting and maintaining a hospital for the sick and disabled, and in other means of benefit to the meritorious class who pay it.

In *New-Orleans* there have been opened a reading room, register office, and depository for Bibles and Tracts. A few thousand dollars are needed from the benevolent at the North to aid in completing the Mariner's church in this city.

The *internal waters of the United States*, present a new and very interesting field for labor. Our western canals, lakes and rivers need Bethel institutions as well as the ports on the seacoast, and an agent was sent last summer to form such institutions. On the 11th of August a convention was held at Syracuse, of delegates from several towns along the canal, which resulted in the formation of a Boatmen's Friend Society. The agent then visited the principal towns on the canal as far as Buffalo, took the circuit of lake Ontario, and proceeded to Mackinaw, at the extreme northwestern limit of civilization, and in his return visited Sandusky, and several other places which will soon need Bethel institutions, together with Cleaveland, where a Western Seamen's Friend Society was formed, and more than $100 pledged on the spot for supporting Bethel operations in the upper lakes.

At *Troy*, a preacher was employed under the Bethel flag. At *Albany*, a Bethel Union has been formed, who are looking out for a suitable minister. At *Utica*, the Boatmen's Friend Society have employed a preacher, and measures are in train for employing another at *Buffalo*, under appointment from the Western Seamen's Friend Society. This society has also appointed a chaplain to reside at Cleaveland, and design to employ a travelling preacher to visit the other ports on Lake Erie.

Early last summer, Lieut. Page, of the U. S. Navy, under commission from the Bethel Union of New-York, visited the Ohio river, and established Bethel meetings at *Pittsburgh*, *Cincinnati*, and *Louisville*. The early meetings at Cincinnati were blessed to the conversion of several boatmen and others. The Executive committee contemplate the employment of an agent the present season on the waters of the *Mississippi* and *Ohio*.

In the rapidly growing port of *Otsego*, much has been done for the Bethel cause. An efficient society has been formed, and a chaplain procured. They have also a chapel commodiously situated, and intend to connect with it a reading room and library. Here was raised the first Bethel flag on the lakes. Several masters of vessels and seamen have embraced religion during the winter, and divine worship is maintained regularly on board a number of the schooners on the lake.

Worship at Sea.—This subject receives increasing attention, and probably not an instance can be named in which it has been practised with solemnity and perseverance without manifest benefit. The master of a brig from this port to Amsterdam has had "a revival at sea" in three successive voyages. There has been worship on board several of the United States sloops of war, conducted by some of the officers. The appointment of faithful chaplains to these vessels has been recommended to the Navy department from several quarters, and is supposed to be in serious contemplation. On board of the sloop of war St. Louis, the officers established a Bible class among the seamen which brought 20 or 30 of them to attend seriously to their souls' salvation. The number of masters of vessels who have become religious is an indication that the time is not far distant when seamen will no longer be regarded as losing the privileges of the gospel by going to sea.

Sailor's Home.—Several sums of money have been given the past year for the erection of a house where might be assembled under one roof all the various institutions for the benefit of seamen,—the Seamen's Friend office, Book room, Bible Depository, Register office, Savings Bank, Marine Museum, Reading room, Library, Nautical school with a room for Bethel meetings, and Committee rooms. If such a building were erected with the Bethel flag floating over it, how soon would it give the seamen's cause stability in the public esteem! No institution needs such a building more than the Seamen's Friend society.

Funds.—The receipts for the past year have been $5,153 45 besides the sum of $135 given for the Sailor's Home, making in all $5,288 45, which is upwards of $1000 more than the receipts of the preceding year. The expenditures have been $5076.

Conclusion.—In conclusion, the committee would record with devout gratitude to God, some of the advances which have been made in the seamen's cause during the three years that the National society has been in existence.

In *Portland*, a mariner's church and preacher, two boarding houses, and nautical school.

In *Portsmouth*, Bethel meetings.

In *Boston*, two mariner's churches, with preachers, a register office, two boarding houses.

In *New-Bedford*, a society formed, and ground purchased for a mariner's church.

In *New-London*, a preacher for seamen.

In *New-Haven*, a seamen's chapel opened two years.

In *New-York*, a bank for seamen, and seven boarding houses.

In *Philadelphia*, a boarding house.

In *Charleston*, two boarding houses, and a reading room.

In *Savannah*, a stated preacher to seamen.

In *New-Orleans*, a stated preacher to seamen.

Measures taken for the immediate employment of chaplains at *Albany*, *Utica*, *Oswego*, *Buffalo*, *Cleaveland*, *and Detroit*, and in some of these places appointments already made.

Bethel meetings begun at *Pittsburgh*, *Cincinnati* and *Louisville*, on the Ohio.

A Sailor's Magazine established, and circulating in nearly every seaport and nearly every state in the Union.

A Seamen's Hymn Book, amply sufficient for all the purposes of worship, and already introduced into all the Bethel meetings on the seaboard and on the lakes.

A preacher planted in China for American seamen, and the way prepared to send another to the remote isles of the Pacific Ocean.

Every year a rapidly increasing number of officers in the navy, and masters of vessels in the merchant service, first giving their ownselves unto the Lord, and then commencing the practice of religious worship and instruction on board of their vessels at sea.

While we exclaim, with grateful admiration, "What hath God wrought!" may we not see here that he is rapidly preparing the sea missionaries of the world to convey the gospel in swift ships to every land? And may not our faith receive a cheering assurance that ere long "the abundance of the seas shall be converted to God!"

NEW-YORK SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.

The different Schools connected with the New-York Sunday School Union, amounting to some thousands, convened in the Park, Tuesday afternoon, last week, agreeably to appointment, accompanied by their respective Superintendents and Teachers. In the evening the society held its 15th anniversary at the Middle Dutch Church,—Rev. Dr. Milnor presiding. Prayer having been offered by Rev. Mr. M'Cartee, the Report was read by Horace Holden, Esq. The speakers were the Rev. Messrs. Winslow, Palmer, Loss, and Packard,—the latter a delegate from the American Sunday School Union, in connexion with its venerable President, Alexander Henry, Esq.

Abstract of the Fifteenth Annual Report—prepared for the New-York Observer.

A greater degree of success has crowned the pious labors of the Schools, than has ever before been witnessed. In the effusions of the Holy Spirit, with which the Churches have been so generally blessed during the past winter, most of the schools in our connexion, have to a greater or less extent participated.

Number of Teachers and Scholars.—There are now in operation 58 schools, to each of which, with only three exceptions, there is a male and female department. Of the conductors there are, males 840, females 895—total 1,735. Of the scholars there are, males 5,369, females 5,904—total, 11,273.

Of the 1,735 teachers, 1,260, and of the scholars, 247, are now professors of religion. Of these 233 teachers and 222 scholars, together making 455, have made a profession of their faith in Christ since the last report; and these added to the 1871 in the last report, make an aggregate of 2,326.

In 43 of the schools there are 332 teachers who have been Sunday school scholars. One scholar and 29 teachers have commenced studies, with a view to the ministry. These added to the 110 mentioned in the last report, make 140, who have been set apart, we hope, by the Holy Ghost, for the responsible office of preaching the gospel.

These facts show that the past year has equalled about one-fourth of all that has been done in this respect, during the whole of the 14 preceding years, and this without taking into account about one hundred more, who are now rejoicing in hope, and who have not had an opportunity, publicly, to profess their attachment to the Lord Jesus Christ.

Libraries.—There are 49 libraries, containing 15,162 volumes. Increase this year, 1,266 volumes.

Colored Scholars.—Of the scholars, there are, colored boys 404, do. girls 447, do. male adults 150, do. female do. 335—total, 1,436.

Bibles. The Board repeat their thankful acknowledgments to the Young Ladies' Bible Society, and the Young Men's Bible Society, who have most kindly and liberally supplied the wants of the schools with Bibles and Testaments.

Interesting Facts.—In a colored school, containing 272 scholars, 76 are now professors of religion; 25 profess to have become pious since last report; and 16 are enquiring "what they must do to be saved." And several who have received instruction in the school, in prospect of eternity, left very pleasing evidence of maturity for heaven.

In another school 6 of the teachers and 22 of the scholars, have been examined and accepted for admission into the church.

Another report says: "In the month of January last, we first observed that the only two teachers who were without hope, and several scholars were inquiring what they must do to be saved? when the school assembled on the last Sabbath in January, it was evident that the Spirit of the Lord was present; a large portion of the time was devoted to religious exercises; the two teachers above, were rejoicing in hope; the attention of the whole school,

Rev. A. Lovell

appeared to be arrested, while a number of the scholars were evidently under deep and pungent conviction. In the course of the succeeding week eight or nine scholars obtained hope, and on the following Sabbath, three came to the school weeping and went home rejoicing that they had found the Saviour. The whole number of scholars, who at the present time, are indulging a hope in Christ is 23, and several others appear to be anxious, inquiring the way to Zion. While God has been pleased, in this work, to take nearly all of those scholars who were just beginning to be too old to attend a Sunday school, He has also shown us that children of 9, and even 7 years of age, may give pleasing evidence of having experienced a saving change."

Another report says: "46 scholars and nineteen teachers are indulging the hope that they have, during the past year, passed from death unto life; twenty five of whom, have united with the church. The others give pleasing evidence that a change has been wrought in them."

Another report says: "The conduct of those *few* who have for *some time* professed their attachment to Christ, is very gratifying to us, and may not be uninteresting to others. One is a boy 13 years of age, who joined our church in October last, and has since exemplified the religion he professes with steadfastness, and zeal. His teacher says of him: He has persuaded a very wicked companion, one who drank to excess, a Sabbath breaker, &c. to forsake his wicked practises, to attend regularly at church; and now he professes to have experienced a change of heart, and is engaged as a teacher in a Sabbath School. Another in the same class, by his importunate entreaties, prevailed upon a young man who lived next door to him to attend upon the means of grace; and he also within a few days past, has found the pearl of great price; and another performs the duties of family worship.

"A little girl about 13 years of age, who has loved the Saviour five or six months, heard that a little boy who lived opposite was dangerously ill, and that his friends were endeavoring to amuse him with silly story books, and that he was not at all concerned about his eternal interests. She felt a strong desire to do something to arouse him to a realising sense of his dangerous situation, and to prevail with him to fly to a Saviour for mercy. Accordingly she selected a few copies of the "News," and a tract entitled the "Young Cottager" presented them to him, and then went and poured out her little heart in prayer to her Heavenly Father, for his blessing to attend them. Her prayer was not disregarded. Soon the object of her solicitude heard the still small voice, urging him to fly for refuge, and lay hold of the hope, set before him in the gospel. Laying aside his books of folly, for her little messengers of mercy, and his Bible, he sought *diligently* as for hid treasures, and shortly after died, committing his soul to Jesus, and trusting in him alone, for salvation.

"The Scholars' Missionary association, continues its operations with unabated zeal, and prosperity. During the year they have raised the sum of $5,500, and have now *four* missionaries under their charge; one of whom has been eminently successful, and the others are doing much good. They have also circulated a large number of tracts, and other religious books. Since the commencement of this school, there probably never has been a period, when the heart of each teacher would more sincerely respond the language of the psalmist—"Bless the Lord, O my soul, and all that is within me bless his holy name, and forget not all his benefits."

Association of Teachers.—This voluntary association, formed for the mutual improvement of the conductors of the school, both male and female, has continued its salutary labors of business and discussion, and been attended recently with increased numbers and with greater interest than at any former period.

The Monthly Concert has been better attended during the past year than before, and perhaps affords as good a test as any of the *real interest* felt by Sunday school teachers in their work.

Visiting of Families.—The Board consider it very important that the teachers should visit the pupils at their homes. If a little system is used, it will not be so difficult a duty as is sometimes supposed. Good would result to the scholars themselves—the bond of union between teachers and pupils would be firmly cemented, new scholars found, the confidence of the parents secured, opportunities for expostulation with parents afforded, which would be allowed to no other person, and the gospel thus be preached unto them while unaware of it. In these interviews, no doubt, opportunities would frequently be afforded for some religious exercise in the family, which the teacher in his discretion would improve, as providence might open the way; thus a communication might constantly be kept up between the school and the parents, which would be mutually beneficial.

Receipts and Expenditures.—The receipts of the society during the year have been $1,634 45 viz. collections in churches $421 27, to constitute three life members $45, donations from individuals $1,228 18 cts. Of this last sum $150 were made by members of the Board and of the visiting committee. The expenditures principally for books distributed in schools, were $1,560 55, which added to balance due on last year's account, $226 87, makes a total of $1,787 42, and leaving the balance now due the treasurer $92 97. The society has in hand books to the value of about $500. The unpaid bills amount to about $650.—*N. Y. Observer.*

LONDON ANNIVERSARIES.

There is so happy a Christian sympathy in the benevolent spirit to extend the blessings of the gospel, which is apparent between the Christians in Great Britain and in our own country, that we embrace an early opportunity to notice the annual meetings of the English Missionary Societies.

East London Home Missionary Society.

Thursday evening, April 7, this Society held its anniversary meeting. It is auxiliary to the London Home Missionary Society. The Chairman, William Alers Hankey, addressed the meeting. Amongst many striking observations, were the following:—"The term 'Mission,'" he said, "reminded us of the deepest obligations, and unless those obligations were discharged, it would condemn us as insincere in our profession of attachment to the Lord Jesus Christ. The term "mission" comprehended particular and universal philanthropy, and carried us to the remotest parts of the world:—to Africa, where the grossest ignorance abounds; to India, where, though civilization had progressed to a considerable extent, still, under the absence of the Gospel, idolatry prevailed; to the regions of Mahommedanism, where, it was true, one God was acknowledged, but Christ was unknown; to those countries under the influence of papal superstition and tyranny, where there was an acknowledgment of some of the leading truths of the Gospel, but where all its genuine power was denied. The appeal of the term "mission" was enough to rouse in our hearts the most lively emotions, and stir up the most vigorous exercise of the powers and faculties of our minds, to send to these places, [illegible] the Gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ." He then adverted to the name of the Society, "Home Missionary," lamenting that a land so enlightened as was England, should need a Mission at home;—"the country which gave birth to the Reformation, in the writings and character of Wickliffe, and carried light abroad to Geneva, where, under Jerome of Prague, and John Huss, it grew more and more, until Luther stood forth to accomplish the executive part." But we must take the truth as it flashed upon our consciences, that our countrymen, the beloved sharers of our own British blood, were lying in darkness, in numerous masses.

Thomas Thompson, Esq. the Treasurer, observed, that there were 12,000 parish churches, but that the gospel was not preached in half of them. "No wonder," he said, "that ignorance abounded,—that men sent for ministers at the last hour to administer the sacrament as a passport to heaven,—and that an aged man of 92 should answer, as he recently did when asked, how he felt in the prospect of death? He replied, that he felt cold, but that he had been in hot and cold countries, and cold agreed with him best!"—Others were satisfied because they had sent to the clergyman to pray for them,—others because they had never committed murder," &c. &c.

The Rev. W. Henry observed, that in a certain county, out of 430,000 inhabitants, the odd 30,000 only were supplied with the means of spiritual instruction. The most destitute parishes are the most inaccessible, because they that have the spiritual charge of them, not only take away the key of knowledge themselves, but shut up the people in ignorance, while those who are really doing their duty, say to the Society, Come and help us.

The Rev. C. Hyatt said, that from an actual survey made by two ministers of religion, within 11 miles round the city of *******, there were found 29 villages, having 10,220 souls, in which there was no preaching by any evangelical denomination in either of them. Lest this should be considered an exaggerated account by a Dissenter, Mr. Hyatt said, that the excellent Bishop of Chester stated, in a recent "primary charge," that "in two parishes, containing 1646 souls, there are only 14 communicants, and 60 attendants at church. In five parishes of larger size, containing in all about 10,000 souls, the united number of communicants averaged only 82, and attendants at church 260, or about one in 38. In the whole diocess, the gross number of communicants 4134, and of attendants at church 19,169, in a population exceeding 150,000." After details of this character, said Mr. Hyatt, will any one deny the necessity of a Home Missionary Society? You may transport hundreds, or hang thousands, but this is not the remedy. "It is religion, evangelical religion, alone, that is a sovereign balm for the mortal wound."

Surry Mission Society, Eng.

April 5, this Society held its 34th anniversary. The annual sermon was preached in the morning. The Report gave a detailed account of the labors of the Missionaries. The general field of their operations presented a pleasing and encouraging aspect.

The Rev. J. Upton moved the acceptance of the Report. He was a venerable minister, who had occupied a pulpit in Surry 46 years.

The Rev. S. A. Dubourg addressed the sympathies of the meeting, for the thousands in England who know not the joyful sound of the gospel.

The Rev. J. Burnett proposed a resolution, to sustain the ground already gained by the Society in Missionary operations, by liberal contributions on the spot. Success should encourage effort, and not inaction and indolence. "If we find the Redeemer has drawn aside the clouds, and looks down upon us with a smiling countenance, this is an indication of future favor." He spoke of the diffusion of religious principle as the nation's only safety.

Sailor's Rest Asylum.

April 4, the friends of this institution held a meeting at the Asylum, in London.

The Rev. G. C. Smith, who presided, proceeded to address the meeting, and observed, that though the place in which they were met was of a very humble character, possessing no external display, it was a place in which considerable good had been done.

In this Asylum the gospel was preached every evening, and every morning the scriptures and prayers were read. Such a course it was evident must be, and had proved, beneficial in operating on the comfort of the inmates; and who could tell that more lasting and glorious results might not follow? He called upon the steward of the Asylum, who cited several interesting cases of distress, which had been relieved by the Society; and gave some pleasing accounts of some who had been inmates of the Asylum. Many of them had obtained ships, and as often as they returned to London, made their appearance at the Mariner's Church, or Gainer Chapel; and instances had been known of some walking all the way from Greenwich or Deptford, to one or the other of these places; and when asked why they had not gone to some place of worship nearer at hand, they declared they did not know of any other place. Mr. Smith remarked on this, that it was no wonder a poor sailor should form such an idea, having never perhaps entered a church or a chapel before he was introduced by this Society; and, indeed, it was true, strictly speaking, there were no other places for Sailors. If a poor Sailor were to enter our splendid churches or respectable chapels, it was well known he would find no accommodation; on the contrary, he would be considered an unwelcome visitor.—Instances had occurred of sailors being told to go out, because they smelt of tar, and the ladies and gentlemen did not like it. Really he did not know what this country would have done without tar and the tars together; and the tar-jacket, disagreeable as it might be to some, had been one of the country's best friends. At the Mariner's Church, and Gainer Chapel, the smell of tar was perfectly agreeable, and poor Jack knew there was a seat for him, and that he was always welcome, and therefore it was no wonder he should come a long way, passing by other places, and coming to that which seemed to be his own house, or, as it were, going on board his own ship. Some men in the Asylum, Africans, Americans, and all countries, then stood forward, and gave, in answer to questions put to them, some affecting accounts of their disasters by sea and land, which had reduced them to their present destitute condition.

BOSTON RECORDER.

FRIDAY, MAY 27, 1831.

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

The Annual Meeting of this Society was held on Wednesday evening last week, in Park St. Meeting-house, the Hon. SAMUEL HUBBARD, President, in the chair, when portions of the Annual Report were read by Dr. Edwards, Secretary of the Society. The Report detailed the labours of the former agent, the Rev. Dr. HEWITT, and of the present Secretary, and gave a highly encouraging view of the progress of the Temperance cause, both in our own country, and in foreign lands, where our example is held up for imitation, and philanthropists are exciting one another to follow where we have led the way. We were especially struck with the strong light in which the traffic in spirit was shown to be morally wrong. Whatever may have been the degree of charity extended to the times of ignorance, no men now could be accessory to the evil of intemperance without incurring fearful guilt.

Facts from the Report, furnished for the Recorder.

It appeared from the Report that according to the best information that they had obtained, the Committee conclude that there have been formed on the plan of abstinence from the use of ardent spirit, more than 2000 Temperance Societies—18 of them are State Societies—that more than 1000 distilleries have been stopped—that more than 3000 merchants have given up the traffic, and more than 300,000 belong to Temperance Societies. If as many more abstain that do not belong to Temperance Societies, it would make 600,000—and if as many more of children and persons in their employment, now abstain, it would make 1,200,000 brought under the influence of the Temperance Reformation.

Among more than 100,000 people, no one has licence to sell ardent spirit but the tavern keepers; and ardent spirit has been excluded from more than 100 taverns. Their keepers will not consent, for money, to poison even the traveller. More than 3000 who were drunkards have ceased to use the drunkard's drink. More than 6000 others abstained for a time till some retailer or some moderate drinker enticed them to go back, and now there is reason to fear they will perish.

In one town of 2000 inhabitants not a new drunkard has been made since they formed their Temperance Society, 4 years ago. Whereas had they continued as things were 5 years ago, they had made in that time, had they furnished their proportion, not less than 24 new drunkards. And if the formation of a Temperance Society of 700 members, has been instrumental, in 4 years, in saving 24 persons from becoming drunkards, the 300,000 members of Temperance Societies in the U. States, may in the same time have saved from becoming drunkards, more than 10,000.

In one town in which the quantity of ardent spirit used, has been diminished nine tenths, the bill of mortality has been lessened more than one fourth. Should every town in the United States do the same, and should it be followed by a similar result, it would lessen the annual bills of mortality more than 70,000.

The Hon. W. Cranch, Chief Judge of the Court of the District of Columbia, has estimated the loss to the country from the use of ardent spirit at more than $94,000,000 annually. The value of all the houses and lands in the United States in 1815, was $1771,312,000. If the value has since increased in proportion to the increase of population, it would be now $2,519,009,222; and the loss to the consumers of ardent spirit, and others in consequence of its consumption, would, according to Judge Cranch's estimate, be in 20 years, $2,832,750,000—being $313,740,778 more than the present value of all the houses and lands in the United States—all of which, and much more might be saved by ABSTINENCE.

On motion of Rev. Dr. Cornelius, and seconded by Bradford Sumner, Esq.,

Resolved, That the Report, a part of which has been read, be accepted and printed under the direction of the Executive Committee.

On motion of Dr. Alden, of Randolph, and seconded by Rev. Dr. Fay,

Resolved, That the use of ardent spirit, by persons in health, is a manifest violation of the laws of life, and as such ought to be abandoned by the whole community.

On motion of Professor Hitchcock, seconded by Rev. Dr. Beecher,

Resolved, That the traffic in ardent spirit, as an article of luxury or diet is inconsistent with the Christian religion and ought to be abandoned throughout the Christian world.

Rev. Dr. Cornelius, Professor Hitchcock and Rev. Dr. Beecher addressed the meeting in support of the several Resolutions.

AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

The Society held its Fifteenth Anniversary in Boston on Monday the twenty-third day of May, in Park-St. Church. The officers chosen were the same as last year, excepting Rev. John Codman, D. D. elected to fill the vacancy in the Board of Directors occasioned by the resignation of Rev. John Brown, D. D. The Treasurer's Report was read and accepted. *The second Thursday in November next* was recommended to the young men under the patronage of the Society, and to their Instructers, guardians and benefactors, to be observed as a day of *Fasting and Prayer* with reference to a more copious effusion of the Holy Spirit on all who are preparing for the ministry. The following persons were unanimously elected members of the Society.

Hon. Lewis Strong, Northampton, Mass.
Hon. Willard Hall, Judge of the U. S. Circuit Court, Wilmington, Del.
Hon. Thomas S. Grimke, Charleston, South Carolina.
Thomas Cummings, Esq. Augusta, Georgia.
Rev. Samuel B. How, D. D., President of Dickinson College, Penn.
Rev. David Elliott, Pres. of Wash. College, Penn.
Rev. Luther Halsey, Professor of Theology in Western Theological Seminary.
Rev. Thomas Goulding, D. D. Professor in Southern Theological Seminary.
Rev. John Matthews, D. D. Professor in Hanover Academy, Indiana.
Rev. John C. Young, Pres. of Centre College, Ky.
Rev. Edward Beecher, President of Illinois College.
Rev. Charles B. Storrs, Pres. of West. Reserve College.
Rev. William Cogswell, Gen. Agent of Am. Ed. Soc.

Public exercises commenced in the evening at 1-4 before 8. Hon. SAMUEL HUBBARD, President of the Society, in the chair. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Fay of Charlestown; the Report was read by the Secretary, (an abstract of which is given in a succeeding column) and the following resolutions were offered, accompanied with addresses by the gentlemen who moved them.

On motion of Rev. John Blatchford, of Bridgeport, Con., seconded by Rev. David Oliphant, of Beverly, Mass.,

Resolved, That the increasing prosperity of this Society affords just cause of gratitude to God; and that the Report of the Directors, which has now been presented, be accepted and published.

On motion of Rev. Artemas Boies, of South Hadley, Ms. seconded by Rev. John Codman, D. D. of Dorchester,

Resolved, That the American Education Society commends itself to the affections and confidence of the churches, from the important and salutary influence it exerts on the character of the young men enjoying its patronage.

On motion of Mr. Bela B. Edwards, of Boston, seconded by Rev. Sylvester Holmes, of New Bedford, Mass.

Resolved, That since all efforts to educate men for the ministry must be ineffectual without the blessing of the Holy Spirit, the friends of the American Education Society, and of similar institutions, are bound to regard with thankfulness and joy the recent and extensive revivals of religion in our land, especially in our seminaries of learning.

On motion of Rev. Lyman Beecher, D. D. of Boston, seconded by Samuel T. Armstrong, Esq.

Resolved, That the obscurations which occasionally cross the path of the church of Christ, are no ground of despondency, but, judging from the word and providence of God, may be expected to be followed by a brighter and more glorious manifestation of the Sun of Righteousness.

Abstract of the Fifteenth Annual Report, prepared for the Recorder.

The Report commences by adverting to the extensive effusions of the Holy Spirit, by which the present period is distinguished. From various religious journals it appears that 434 towns in 17 states have been blessed with revivals; 181 in New England, 187 in New York, and 66 in other states of the Union. This enumeration for obvious reasons must be incomplete. The number of towns which have been blessed to a greater or less extent with revivals cannot fall much short of one *thousand*. In 185 towns more than 18,000 instances of conversions are reported as having taken place. From these *data* "it is not extravagant to suppose that the whole number hopefully converted, in all the places visited may not be less than fifty thousand."

It is worthy of special notice that cities and colleges have shared largely in this divine blessing. The Colleges most favored are Yale, Amherst, Middlebury, Bowdoin, Williams, Hamilton, Jefferson, Kenyon, Union, Hampden Sidney, New Jersey, Western Reserve, Brown University, and the University of Ohio. In these institutions, the number of students hopefully converted is three hundred and twenty. Many pastors and missionaries, will no doubt enter the field, in consequence of these revivals. The concert of prayer for Colleges was observed on the 2nd Thursday of February, as in former years. It was a day of unusual solemnity. United and fervent prayer was offered; and an abundant blessing has followed.

The wants of the Society have never been greater than during the past year, and never have the communities showed more decided liberality in regard to them.

Since the last annual meeting there have been assisted from the funds, 157 young men in 10 Theological Seminaries, 274 in 21 colleges, 166 in 59 Academies, and 7 under private instruction, making a total of 604 young men assisted in 90 institutions of learning. Of these, there have been aided in New England, 411 students at 47 places of education. In other parts of the United States 193 students at 43 places of Education. Of these 369 have their native residence in New England, 265 in other parts of the United States, and the residences of 30 have not been reported. 174 have been received during the year who have not before been assisted. One half of whom are in Academies, preparing to enter College. Fifty beneficiaries in 6 Theological Seminaries will this year enter the ministry. Most of them are already licensed. Three young men of promise have died during the year. Patronage has been withdrawn from 9 young men, of whom all but two were in the first stage of Education.

In performing the duties of pastoral supervision the Secretary has been assisted by the agents of the society, and by the Rev. John Brown, D. D. of Hadley, Mass. and the Rev. Ansel Nash. 500 copies of a pocket manual entitled "Daily Food" have been distributed among the young men. A special day of fasting and prayer was observed by the friends and beneficiaries of the societies on the second Thursday of November last.

The result of the efforts made by the young men to support themselves is as follows: 90 students in Theological Seminaries have earned $1,268; 197 in Colleges $6,362; 97 in the first stage $2,830, making a total of 384 students who have earned $11,000. To this sum add the amount of earnings for the two preceding years and it gives a total of $40,247.

The amount refunded in 11 years up to May, 1826, was $329,60; in the year ending May, 1827, $90; May 1828, $816; May, 1829, $520.20; May, 1830, $1007.84; and the last year, $2847, 63. Total $5731, 97.

The receipts of the last year amount to $40,150, 34.—Of this sum $3,264, 02 have been received on account of Permanent scholarships, $100 on account of the permanent fund, leaving $37,086, 32 for the current use of the Society, which is $11,000 more than was received last year for the same purpose.

The expenditures for the year amount to $41,544, 89, which added to the debt of the society, viz. $8,347, 91, makes the whole charge upon the society for the year, $49,892, 80. To meet this charge there have been appropriated from the *current fund* the above stated sum, $37,086, 32; from the Scholarship *Permanent fund*, transferred by request of the donors, $5,809, 87, and from the General *Permanent fund* transferred by order of the Directors, $6,120; making a total of $49,016, 19, and leaving a small deficit on the society of $876, 61.—The appropriations to young men in the first stage of education, will be reduced after October next, to the former rate of $48 a year. The rate to apply to those under the immediate patronage of the Parent Society and of Branches, [illegible]. It is found by experiment that this amount [illegible] *personal exertion* on the part of the young men, to support themselves, which the Directors consider of special importance.

The Agents, mentioned in the last report have, with one exception, continued their labors during the year. Their efforts have been highly serviceable.

The Rev. William Cogswell, General Agent for New England, has given increased strength and activity to the operations of the society in this part of the country. He has visited during the year every State in New England, except Vermont, raised funds, and formed, with the help of a few associates, sixteen Auxiliary Societies. The Board of Directors express their high sense of his services, and hence have wholly committed the work of raising funds in New England to his supervision. The Agents associated with him have been the Rev. John K. Young, who has now resigned his agency; the Rev. Henry Little, who during the last of the year was directed to visit the Western country; and the Rev. Mr. Calhoun of Coventry, Conn. and the Rev. Ansel R. Clark has been appointed Permanent Agent in the Western Reserve, Ohio, and in the adjoining territory of Michigan.

The Western Agency established in Cincinnati, of which the Rev. Franklin Vail is Secretary, has continued in active operation during the year. A Branch Society has been formed in Illinois. The Miami Presbytery, Ohio, and the Franklin Education Society, Mass. have been recognized as Auxiliaries.

The following table exhibits at one view, the operations of Branch Societies, and of the Western Agency; including funds appropriated by the Branch Societies, and remitted by the Parent Society to supply their deficiencies during the year, together with the number of young men assisted by each Branch Society respective.

Branch Societies.	No. assisted.	Appropriated.	By Branches.	By Parent Soc.	Remitted to Par. Soc.
Maine,	38	1798	613 69	1184 31	
New Hampshire,	34	1961	265 07	1695 93	
North Western,	41	2156	441 00	1715 00	
Connecticut,	75	4324	1415 97	2908 03	
Presbyterian	134	7500	7500 00		2500
Western Reserve,	6	332	298 00	34 00	
Western Agency, including Ind. and Ill. Branches,	33	1817	1817		
8 Branches and 1 Agency.	361	19,888	12,350 73	7537 27	2500

A reorganization of the Presbyterian Branch has recently been made, in consequence of which its operations will hereafter be conducted on a more extended scale. The Secretary of the Parent Society has been invited to become Secretary of the Presbyterian Society, and the Directors have consented that he remove to New York for this purpose, still holding the same general relation he now does to the Parent Society and especially his pastoral relation to the young men under the care of the society.

The general prosperity which has attended the society during the year has been extended to its periodical Publication, the Quarterly Register. The responsibility of the editorial management of this work, is hereafter to rest exclusively upon the Assistant Secretary, to whom it is chiefly indebted for the high character which it has already obtained.

The whole number assisted by the Society since its organization in 1815, is TWELVE HUNDRED AND FOUR.—Of these, *four hundred* have been or are soon to be licensed to preach the Gospel. About six hundred others are now pursuing study. Thirty four have died while under patronage, and as many more have failed for want of health. A number have been found unsuitable candidates for patronage and have been dropped, and from more than fifty, no information has been received so late as to enable the Directors to classify them with accuracy. The report concludes by alluding to the deaths of several members of the society, and especially to Jeremiah Evarts, Esq. who was one of its earliest friends and supporters, and who has rendered the Society in various ways, invaluable service.

PRISON DISCIPLINE SOCIETY.

The sixth annual meeting of this Society was held on Tuesday, May 24, at 12 M. in Park Street Meeting-House. The President of the Society, S. T. Armstrong, Esq. in the chair. The meeting was opened by reading the 25th chapter of Matthew, by Rev. Mr. Fairchild. Prayer was then offered by Rev. Mr. Blagden—after which the Treasurer exhibited his annual statement of the funds, and the Secretary read extracts from the Annual Report. The Hon. Alexander H. Everett offered a Resolution recommending the acceptance of the Report, which was seconded by Rev. Dr. Hewitt.

On motion of Rev. Mr. Potter, seconded by Alfred D. Foster, Esq. of Worcester.

Resolved, That the goodness of [illegible] the friends of humanity.

Mr Everett and Mr Potter addressed the meeting in support of the Resolutions they offered.

The Receipts (including $220, 30 balance of last year) were $[illegible]. The Society have paid towards the support of Chaplains in the State Prisons at Wethersfield, Auburn and Charlestown, $1100 63—for stereotype plates and Reports $1220 30, and has a balance to new account of $477 49.

The collection at the close of the meeting was $72.

ABSTRACT OF THE SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT.
Prepared for the Recorder.

The goodness and severity of God are noticed in the introduction. His goodness in putting it into the hearts of men to do so much in this cause, during the last year and his severity in removing by death, one of the [illegible] members of the Society, Archibald Falconer, of New-York,—one of its Life Directors, Josiah Bissell, of Rochester, N. Y. and one of its Vice Presidents, JEREMIAH EVARTS.

The arrangement of the Report is geographical, and the principal topics under this general arrangement are imprisonment for debt, State Prisons, Houses of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents, County Prisons and Asylums for poor and Imprisoned Lunatics.

MAINE.

In Maine a law was passed, during the last winter, to abolish imprisonment for debt, and to punish fraudulent debtors; which if properly executed, will save from imprisonment about one thousand persons annually.

The *State Prison at Thomaston* Me. is mentioned with some degree of commendation as having about as many solitary cells as convicts and a discipline by which the men are kept in silence in their cells at night and in silence at labour during the day, [illegible]; and as having a convenient place of worship, a Chaplain, a Sabbath school and Sabbath school library, and a system of instruction [illegible], which is believed to have resulted in some cases of reformation.

House of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents. It is lamented that there is none in Maine.

County Prisons. One on an improved plan has been erected at Bangor, which it is hoped may be imitated.

Asylum for poor and Imprisoned Lunatics. There is none, though the number of lunatics in the State is probably not far from 450, of whom 200 are supposed to be poor and friendless.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

Imprisonment for debt, and scarcity of convicts in New-Hampshire. By prohibiting the imprisonment of any person for less than $13 33, and extending the limits of the jail yard to the limits of the town, the debtors' prisons are kept very small, the apartments in them very few, and the use made of them comparatively little. New-Hampshire is represented as a favoured State in regard to its small prisons and its few prisoners. Some important causes of this state of things are pointed out, and the [illegible] resulting therefrom, to public morals. Several objections are answered to these mild and humane laws in regard to imprisonment for debt such as that they impair credit; and evidence is produced that they have had no such effect; and it is also stated, that there does not appear to be any disposition to return to the old system and make the laws less, but on the contrary more mild and humane.

State Prison at Concord. Here, as in the County Prisons, the number of convicts is comparatively few; about an average of sixty for a course of years, which is shown by comparison with other States to be a small number in proportion to the population.

It is lamented that for want of improvements in the State Prison corresponding with those made in other States N. Hampshire is in danger of receiving, if it has not already received, an injurious emigration of State Prison convicts. The number has not been as large for many years, indeed never, as it has become within a few months.

House of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents. There is none; perhaps it is not yet necessary at present.

Asylum for poor and Imprisoned Lunatics. There is none; though the number of poor and friendless lunatics in the State probably exceeds two hundred.

VERMONT.

Imprisonment for debt. A law was passed at the last session of the Legislature, giving the poor debtor the privilege of taking the oath [illegible]. This law it is supposed, will do away about [illegible] one fourth part of imprisonment for debt in [illegible].

It is mentioned as a subject of regret in the Report that the same law does not contain two other important provisions; [illegible] and another making it the duty of the creditor to pay the board of the debtor while in jail.

State Prison at Windsor. The new prison containing 136 cells is nearly finished and will be soon occupied.

House of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents, and Asylum for poor and Imprisoned Lunatics. There are none, though there are many persons under 20 years of age sent to the State Prison, and the number of poor and friendless lunatics is probably not less than two hundred.

(To be continued next week.)

MASS. MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The thirty third anniversary of this Society was held at Park Street Church, on Tuesday evening, May 24; the President of the Society, Rev. Dr. Worcester in the chair. Rev. Dr. Hewitt opened the meeting with prayer. Extracts from the Annual Report were read by the Secretary, Rev. Mr. Storrs.

On motion of Rev. John Nelson, seconded by Rev. J. Maltby,

Resolved, That the Report now read, be accepted and published, and extensively circulated under the direction of the Executive Committee.

On motion of Professor Green of Western Reserve College, seconded by Rev. Dr. Church,

Resolved, That appropriate efforts to raise up and sustain Evangelical Churches in communities [illegible], are adapted in a high degree to promote the best interests of the kingdom of heaven.

On motion of Rev. Mr. Todd, seconded by Rev. Mr. Holmes,

Resolved; That we highly appreciate the objects of the Massachusetts Missionary Society—in aiding the feeble Churches of this Commonwealth,—and that we will not relax our efforts in aid of this Society until the doctrines of Christianity, as held by our pilgrim fathers, are faithfully preached in every town in the State, and until every part of our widely extended country is supplied with the sacred institutions of Christianity.

The Rev. Mr. Holmes presented $100 from a Lady in H—— as a pledge that the Church to which she belongs should never need similar aid.

A collection was taken up in aid of the objects of the Society amounting to $65, 54.

The Assistant Treasurer, Dea. Noyes, having declined a reelection, Mr. BENJAMIN PERKINS, was appointed in his stead; his place of business is at the Book store of Perkins & Marvin, No. 114 Washington Street.

Abstract of the Annual Report, prepared for the Recorder.

The number of missionary stations occupied the past year is sixty-seven; and the amount of appropriations $5874. Eleven of these stations are in Maine, and the remainder in our own Commonwealth.

The amount of receipts from Permanent Funds, Auxiliary Societies, Congregational collections and individual donations, is $5893.

The labors of the Missionaries have been abundant. It is common, and nearly universal with them, to hold religious service three times on the Sabbath, to attend from two to five extra services during the week—to instruct a Bible class, to have a general charge of the Sab. school, and to spend a part of the week in pastoral visitation, in addition to the necessary preparations for the pulpit.

Eleven of the assisted Churches have enjoyed the influences of the Holy Spirit in a measure that can with propriety be styled a REVIVAL; and twenty more have had those refreshings that have greatly increased the solemnity of the congregations, and issued in an unusual number of hopeful conversions: the results have been, that Sabbath schools are better filled and more prayerfully taught; Bible classes are rendered more interesting and profitable, tracts are more liberally supplied, and more widely circulated, and more thoroughly read; objects of benevolence are regarded with increased favor, and the mass of society is moved to deeper reflection, and to greater activity either *for* the truth or against it.

The Report states the following reasons for the appointment of a Secretary and General Agent whose whole time and strength shall be devoted to the interests of the Society. 1. The encouragement and directly salutary influence that would be exerted on the feeble churches themselves by such an officer. 2. The better guarantee which would be furnished to the Society, for the wise distribution of their funds. 3. The necessity of increased funds in the Treasury for the wants of Massachusetts. 4. The impossibility of bringing up the whole State to act with proper efficiency for the supply of the wants of the West, without such an officer.—It was also stated, that after all the exertions made by the Committee, no Gentleman had yet been found willing to engage in this service.

The feeble churches are regularly augmenting their strength, and advancing to that maturity of character which warrants the expectation, that after a few years nearly all on the present list will need no further assistance.

AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.

This society met in Park Street Church, on Wednesday evening, May 25th. Hon WILLIAM REED, President, in the chair. The meeting was opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. Church of Pelham, N. H. The Report was read by Mr. Fisher, the Secretary.

On motion of Rev. Dr. Edwards, seconded by Rev. Mr. Cleaveland of Salem,

Resolved, That the Report, of which an abstract has now been read, be accepted and printed under the direction of the Executive Committee.

On motion of Rev. Mr. [illegible], of Portsmouth, seconded by Rev. Dr. Codman,

Resolved, That in view of the success with which God has blessed the Tract cause, during the past year, the friends of Christ acknowledge their dependence on him and press forward in the work with a zeal becoming the enterprise.

On motion of Rev. Mr. [illegible], of Bridgeport, Con. seconded by Rev. Dr. Cornelius,

Resolved, That this meeting regard the systematic Monthly Distribution of Tracts as eminently calculated to promote revivals of religion.

Addresses were made by Messrs. [illegible], and Cornelius, embracing an array of arguments and facts, which must have convinced every person present of the great success which has attended the monthly distribution of Tracts.

The contribution amounted to $152, and a gold Watch Key; a larger collection than the Society has ever received at any previous anniversary.

Abstract of the Report of the Am. Tract Society.

The Executive Committee have endeavored to adapt their measures to the circumstances and wants of the community. They have inquired, what does the state of society demand? What does divine Providence indicate?

They have been led to make several important changes in the operations of the society. They have reduced the price of tracts, abolished the system of discount, and left the amount of donations to the Parent Society, to the option of the auxiliaries. [illegible]

[illegible]

Agencies.—The services of travelling Agents have been obtained to the amount of 50 weeks. [illegible]

[illegible] Pages.

Amount printed.—There have been sold at the [illegible] 9,388,720

Delivered to Life Members [illegible] 562,800

[illegible] Tract Society, N. York, $844.

The whole amount of donations in Tracts and money is $1619, 20.

State of the funds.—[illegible]

[illegible]

Many other interesting facts will be inserted in the Report about to be printed and circulated.

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The Report closes with a statement [illegible] to be done by this society to aid the American Tract Society at New York.

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to circulate Tracts in the countries of Europe, which now invite Christian enterprise, and to supply the stations of the American Board with an appeal to the Christian community to aid in this department of Christian benevolence.

DOCTRINAL TRACT & BOOK SOCIETY.

The Second Annual Meeting of this society was held at the Cowper Committee Room, Boston, on Wednesday, May 25th. The President being absent, the 1st. Vice President of the society, Rev. Ethan Smith took the chair, by whom the meeting was opened with prayer.

The Annual Reports of the Executive Committee and Treasurer were read, from which it appeared, that the society have published 2,592,000 pages of tracts, in a series consisting of 15 numbers; that 773,836 pages have been transmitted to 32 Depositories in different States; 299,170 do. have been sold by their Agents in Boston; that since the last annual meeting they have published 2,088,000 pages, and that of all the numbers except the two last, a second edition, and of several a third edition has been called for and printed; and that the amount received from Agents during the year is $1055, 50; now in the Treasury $252, 89.

The Officers elected for the ensuing year are—*President*, Rev. Leonard Woods, D. D.—*Vice-Presidents*, Rev. Ethan Smith, Rev. Calvin Park, D. D. Rev. Nathaniel Hewitt, D. D.—*Secretary*, Rev. Jonas Perkins.—*Treasurer*, Rev. Alvan Cobb.—*Auditor*, Dea. M. Eddy.

On the Executive Committee, in connection with the President, Vice Presidents, Secretary, and Treasurer, Rev. David Brigham, Rev. S. W. Calhoun, Mr. Hodges Reed, Mr. T. R. Marvin, Rev. Sewal Harding.

A communication, highly approving of the object and the publications of the Society, and stating reasons for declining being considered a candidate for re-election, was received from the former President, Hon. David L. Morril, M. D. L L. D. and read previously to the choice of officers. The Meeting was concluded with prayer by Rev. Dr. Hewitt.

MASSACHUSETTS CONVENTION OF CONGREGATIONAL MINISTETS.

This body, which embraces all the Congregational ministers of Massachusetts, of every variety of religious opinion, met in the Court room, at 5 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, Dr. CODMAN, first preacher for the present year, in the chair. There was an uncommonly full attendance. Rev. B. B. Wisner was chosen Scribe, and Rev. N. L. Frothingham Treasurer. After the transaction of some ordinary business, a committee appointed last year to "consider on what principles preachers to the Convention shall be chosen," made their report. For several years past the Unitarians in the Convention have made grievous complaints of the Orthodox majority for choosing from year to year an Orthodox clergyman to preach the *Concio ad Clerum*. The Committee was appointed in consequence of their complaints, to see if any remedy could be devised. A majority reported that the occasion of the difficulties complained of was the Convention Sermon. They recommended that this Sermon should be discontinued, and that the Pastoral Association, (which embraces the Orthodox part of the Convention) and the Berry Street Conference, (which embraces the Unitarian part) each of which met the same week with the Convention, and has a Sermon or Address, should be requested to take up a collection, to be paid over to the Treasurer of the Convention, and applied to the relief of the destitute widows and children of deceased ministers. Thus the great occasion of contention and dissatisfaction in the Convention would cease, and more money would probably be collected for the objects of the charity of the Convention. This fair and liberal proposal was opposed by the Unitarian minority of the Committee, and was at once objected to by the leaders of the party in the Convention. An animated debate commenced, which was continued till the adjournment, and was resumed yesterday morning. A brief sketch of this debate, with an account of its result and of the subsequent proceedings of the Convention, may be given in our next paper.

Pastoral Association.—The annual sermon before this connexion of Ministers was preached on Tuesday afternoon in Park street Meeting House, by the Rev. Dr. Beecher. Text, Rom. ix. 16—"So then it is not of him that willeth, nor of him that runneth, but of God that sheweth mercy." The Doctor observed, that his subject would be Divine Sovereignty,—a theme which had caused much useless and unprofitable disputation, but one of the plainest principles revealed in the Scriptures, and the reasons of which can be made plain to common understanding. He then proceeded to an exposition of the doctrine, proving it to be a cardinal article in the scheme of God's moral government, and as really applicable to the constitution of nature in the universe, as it is in the gospel of the grace of God. His train of argument was lucid and clear.

DEATH OF MR. EVARTS.

It is our painful duty to announce the death of this eminently useful and much lamented man. We hope within a week or two to present to our readers a Biographical Notice; in the mean time we copy from the Missionary Herald the following particulars:—

Just as this sheet was going to press, the deeply afflictive intelligence was received, that JEREMIAH EVARTS, the Corresponding Secretary of the Board, had been removed from his labors on earth to his rest in heaven. Severe and unintermitted public labors had seriously impaired his health, as was evident during the last fall and the early part of the winter. Still it was hoped that a voyage and a short residence in a warm climate would restore him to his usual strength. Such a result he had repeatedly experienced from a similar course in seasons of previous indisposition. Accordingly on the 15th of February, he embarked at Boston for Havana, where he arrived after a favorable passage, on the 2d of March. He remained at that place, and in the vicinity of Matanzas, till the 18th of April, his health in the mean time, as he thought, gradually improving. From Matanzas he sailed for Savannah, Ga. and after remaining there a week, he proceeded to Charleston, S. C. Upon his arrival there, on the third of May, he found his strength nearly exhausted by a complaint of the bowels, under which he had labored for some days, and the physicians expressed much fear that he could not be restored. From this time he gradually declined till the evening of Tuesday, the 10th of May, when apparently without pain, he expired, in the fifty-first year of his age.

Though unable to hold much conversation, owing to extreme weakness, yet he retained the vigorous use of his mental faculties, and expressed entire resignation to the divine will, and an unwavering confidence of his interest in the Saviour, to whom he solemnly and with great comfort committed his soul.

The designs of the Head of the Church in removing one in the vigor of life, who had taken so important a part in promoting the cause of religion and humanity, are indeed inscrutable; yet we know that this bereavement has taken place under the direction of perfect wisdom and goodness, and it becomes us, therefore, to bow with humble and cordial acquiescence.

The goodness of Providence to Mr. Evarts should be thankfully acknowledged, in rendering the circumstances of his voyage so favorable, and securing to him the kindest attentions from friends in the several places which he visited.

ORDINATIONS, &c.

Installed at Wilmington, Ms. 18th inst. Rev. FRANCIS NORWOOD. Introductory prayer by Rev. Mr. Badger of Andover; Sermon by Rev. Mr. Emerson of South Reading; Consecrating prayer by Rev. Mr. Sewall of Burlington; Charge by Rev. Mr. Stearns of Bedford; Right hand of fellowship by Rev. Mr. Bennett of Woburn; Address to the people by Rev. Mr. Coggin of Tewksbury; Concluding prayer by Rev. Mr. Reid of Reading.

The entire harmony evinced by the Church and Society in this important transaction, encourages the hope, that God has spiritual blessings in store for this people.

Installation.—The Rev. ABIJAH CROSS was installed as Pastor of the Congregational Church, and Minister of the Religious Society, meeting in the Brick Meeting-house, in the West Parish in Haverhill, on the 18th inst.

NOTICES.

The annual meeting of the *South Massachusetts Education Society* will be held at Wareham, Plymouth Co. Rev. Mr. Nott's Society, on Thursday after the second Wednesday in June, the 9th day, at 9 o'clock, A. M. A general and punctual attendance is requested. To secure this object, ministers of the gospel are respectfully requested to give notice from the Pulpit to their people, and secure a delegation on that occasion, from the Counties of Barnstable, Plymouth and Bristol. It is expected that where Associations are not formed in either of the Counties for this object, that contributions and subscriptions will be taken up for the benefit of the Society. All monies should be forwarded, at the Annual Meeting, to the Treasurer, that the Parent Society may be relieved from the pecuniary embarrassment under which it is laboring. The public religious services may be expected to begin at 2 o'clock, P. M. and be conducted by Dr. Cornelius, as an Agent, and by addresses from members. After service a collection will be taken for the benefit of the Society.

2w ELIJAH DEXTER, *Secretary.*

The Sabbath School Union of Brookfield and vicinity will hold their annual meeting at New-Braintree on Wednesday, June 1st, at 2 o'clock, P. M. General attendance, especially of Sabbath School Teachers, is requested.

A. BOND, *Sec'ry.*

A meeting of the *Westerly Temperance Society*, in the County of Worcester, will be held at Hardwick, on Thursday the 2d day of June next, at 2 o'clock, P. M.—An Address by Emory Washburn, Esq. is expected. The Associate Societies are requested to attend, by their delegates.

W. B. BANISTER, *Sec'ry.*

REVIVALS.

Maine.—Revivals are multiplying in Maine. *South Berwick*, we learn, has received the blessing in rich measure. Towards the opposite extremity of the state is *Bangor*, rejoicing in an abundant effusion of the Spirit.—In *Gorham*, near by us, a work of grace is going forward with a rapidity to which we have not been accustomed in this region; and from credible testimony which has reached us, we infer the same respecting *Biddeford*. In *Portland*, the attention to religion is spreading. April 18th, a three days' meeting commenced in *Alfred* and continued for three days with signal displays of Divine power and grace. The first evening about 5 attended as inquirers; the second day 17, and the third day 24. The same week a three days' meeting was held in *South Berwick*, and it is understood that God was in that place by the convincing energy of his Spirit. The next week, April 26th, a three days' meeting was held in *Limerick*. The first day there were 4 inquirers; the second day 12; and the third day 45. The Academy in Limerick has shared largely in this blessed effusion of the Holy Spirit. There are at present nearly 60 scholars in the institution, most of whom are above 14 years of age. Unusual seriousness has been manifested by the scholars in general; a considable number have assumed the attitude of inquirers; 8 or 10 have indulged hopes in the mercy of God, and the good work seems to be still going forward. The next week, May 3d, three days' meetings were held in *Saco, Limington* and *Elliot*. In Saco and Limington inquirers at the close of the meetings were 40 in each place.—*Mirror.*

North Yarmouth, Me.—For some months past there has been a gradually progressive work of grace in N. Yarmouth, comparatively silent, but it is believed thorough and effectual; among the results of which may be mentioned an accession of thirty four members to the first church under the pastoral care of the Rev. David Shepley, and, we believe, of more than twenty to the Baptist church which worships in the same neighborhood. *Chr. Mirror*

Boothbay, Me.—We have been orally informed of a revival in Boothbay, under the ministrations of the Rev. Mr. Cook, which has resulted in an addition of 30 to 40 persons to the congregational church. *ib.*

Dunbarton, N. H.—The revival of religion at Dunbarton, which commenced during a Three Days' meeting held at that place on the 12th ult. is still in progress. Between thirty and forty have already expressed hopes of renewing mercy. Among these, are no less than ten or twelve male heads of families. There has never been a time when there seemed to be prevalent more deep feeling than at present. *N. H. Obs.*

Benson, Vt.—A protracted meeting commenced on Tuesday and closed on Saturday of last week. It was a season of "peculiar interest." *Vt. Chron.*

East Rutland, Vt.—There has lately been an addition to the church of 14,—"the fruits of the little awakening that followed the meeting of the convention." *id.*

Warren, R. I.—Some mercy drops have recently fallen upon the inhabitants of this village. Saints are refreshed, and some sinners converted.

Norwalk, Conn.—A gentleman informs us that an interesting work of grace has been in progress for several months in Norwalk, Conn. Nearly 50 have united with the congregational church in that place on profession of their faith—36 of whom were received on the first Sabbath of the present month, and more than 20 others are indulging in the hope of salvation.

New Hartford, Ct.—We learn by a gentleman from this town, that an interesting revival is now in progress in the Church and Congregation of the Rev. C. Yale, and that the other society in the town is sharing in the work.

North Haven, Ct.—A correspondent in this place, under date of April 26, writes thus:

"The revival still continues in North Haven. The number of hopeful subjects is about 170."

Wethersfield, Ct.—Our correspondent in this place, under date of May 5th, says: God is pouring out his Spirit, and reviving his work gloriously, and sinners are pressing into the kingdom.

Westfield, Chatauque County, N. Y.—The same correspondent says—we have had a glorious four days' meeting in Westfield. It continued six days or longer. Many were converted during the meeting, and some may emphatically be called miracles of grace.

Farther Particulars.—A correspondent at this place in a recent letter says: In the Presbyterian Church in this town there has been for some months an increasing spirit of prayer, and some occasional instances of hopeful conversions to God. Last Thursday week a four days' meeting commenced which was evidently attended by the Divine blessing. Since that time there have been a number of hopeful conversions, perhaps 30 or 40. And what is peculiarly pleasing, the work seems to have embraced a large portion of the fashionable youth of the place, such as during the last winter were engaged in dancing schools and balls. Yesterday closed a quarterly meeting of the Methodists, which was held in this vicinity, and at which the power of God's grace seemed to be unusually displayed.

Lansingburgh.—A gentleman in Lansingburgh in a letter to the editors of the N. Y. Observer, dated May 7, says: "It is now more than four months since the commencement of a revival in this place, in the Presbyterian church. The first Sabbath of May, 42 were added to the church on profession, making in all an accession of 79 individuals since the commencement of the year. Of these 79 persons, 35 are heads of families. Many of the most respectable and influential inhabitants of our village are of this number. The whole moral aspect of the village is changed. Large numbers have been added to our sister churches of the Methodist and Baptist denominations.

Newburgh, Orange Co. N. Y.—A clerical friend has recently furnished the following interesting communication:

"Several months ago the tokens of the divine presence were apparent in this village among the Friends of Zion in the Presbyterian Church. A four days' meeting was held, and the fruit is most abundant. Nearly 60 persons were last Sabbath made welcome to the table of the Lord, and upwards of 30 more are either rejoicing in hope, or trembling under the terrors of the Lord. All this is in a small church, comparatively a mere handful of people."

Geneva Female Seminary.—Extracts of a letter, in the Western Recorder, from Mr. Ricord, who has the charge of the Seminary:

I commenced here, as you know, two years ago, from small beginnings. My number was at first fifteen; during the year it increased to fifty. In the second year the names of more than one hundred and forty pupils were entered upon the roll of this seminary: the Lord in his abundant mercy, sent us the repeated influences of his Holy Spirit; and forty five since last June give hopeful evidence of a change of heart. Of these, thirty-two have made profession of their faith in Christ.

Washington, D. C.—We learn from a letter, dated Washington, May 10, and received by a gentleman in this City, that a Four days' Meeting has recently been held in that place, in the Churches of the Rev. Messrs. Danforth and Post. The meeting was so evidently attended by the presence and power of the Holy Spirit, that they concluded to protract the meeting four days more. As awakenings and conversions were not only occurring daily, but increasing in number, it was then resolved on to spend the week and have a united communion season, in Mr. Post's, the largest Church. Each of the sessions were to admit to their own church such persons as they judged proper, and then all come together, and be publicly received into the kingdom in one place. This was done, it was a glorious day. About 93 were admitted, of whom 50 were admitted to Mr. Post's Church, and 40 to Mr. Danforth's. Accessions were also made to other Churches, as Episcopalians and Baptists. One night all the saints were invited to meet for prayer in the different session rooms; and let the impenitent alone meet in Mr. Danforth's Church. The house was full. The Rev. Mr. Patterson, of Philadelphia, preached from "What must I do to be saved?"—*N. Y. Evang.*

Philadelphia.—The good influence which has pervaded other places seem to have been extended to this city. Morning prayer meetings are held, and well attended, in several of the Baptist, Presbyterian and Episcopal churches. The exercises at these meetings are peculiarly solemn and affecting. The Union Prayer Meeting which was begun some time since, and designed to embrace all the Baptist churches in the city, is continued with growing interest. Much harmony and good feeling prevail in these meetings. Most of the churches are now receiving accessions, under circumstances which promise a still larger ingathering. Two meetings of three days each have been recently held among us. One of these was in the Presbyterian church of which Dr. Thomas H. Skinner is Pastor, and the other in the Dutch Reformed church, of which Dr. Livingston is Pastor.—*Christ. Index.*

Goochland County, Va.—A revival commenced in this county on the first of March.

On the first of April a three days' meeting was held, under auspicious circumstances. There were three ministers, brethren Hiter, Baptist, and Smith, present, together with the pastor. The preaching was appropriate, and deeply affecting. There is a great number of deeply distressed sinners in the county and adjacent parts of Louisa. A number have obtained hope in Christ, and thirteen have been baptised. *Religious Herald.*

Fayetteville, N. C.—A clerical correspondent, in a letter dated Fayetteville, April 25, informs us that there is considerable attention to religion in his congregation, though no general revival.

Green, Trum. Co. Ohio.—We learn from the Observer and Telegraph, that this place has lately been visited by a revival, and that several have professed their faith in Christ.

Savannah, Ga.—We understand that a meeting designed to continue for four days, and to close on Sabbath evening last, has been held in Savannah; but from the interest which it excited, it was continued a day or two longer without any sensible remission in the religious exercises. The meeting was held in the Independent Presbyterian Church, but the other Presbyterian church, the Baptist, Methodist, and Lutheran churches, with their respective pastors, united in the servises. Severel clergymen from abroad were present, and aided on the occasion, particularly Rev. Messrs. Joyce, Stiles, Brown, and Winston.

SECULAR SUMMARY.

FOREIGN.

Success of the Poles.—The Liverpool Chronicle of April 16th has the following summary of the news for the previous week.

The Polish cause is advancing gloriously, and the hopes of their ultimate and complete success have now a solid basis on which to rest. The spirited and vigorous manner in which the operations against the beaten divisions of Diebitsch's army have been followed up, have completely discomfited that bold and skilful leader's arrangements, and the reported insurrections in the provinces in his rear and on his flanks, of which there seems little reason to doubt, must compel him to a retrograde movement, which he will not be able to execute without extreme difficulty and severe loss. The following are the accounts received of the operations subsequent to the victory of the 31st March:—

It is reported that the Poles have gained a new and important victory over the Russians at Grosno; that the corps of General Geismar has been entirely destroyed, and he himself severely wounded and a prisoner; that Marshal Diebitsch, hard pressed on all sides by the Polish army and the peasantry, was shut up in the marshes, and reduced to a most critical position. The result of this fresh success is said to be no fewer than six thousand prisoners and 26 pieces of cannon.

By accounts received from Memel late yesterday afternoon, to the 3d instant, information of an important nature was obtained. The letters mention that at Polangen, about four miles from Memel an engagement had taken place between the insurgents and the Russian troops, in which the latter were defeated. Polangen was in flames. In Volhynia there was not less than 18,000 organized insurgents who had risen in opposition to the Russian power. A British courier, who was on his road to St. Petersburgh, had thought it prudent to stop at Polangen. It was said that a Russian courier with despatches to the army in Poland, had been seized by the insurgents, his dispatches opened, and then he had his head cut off. The regular medium of communication had been suspended, and the rising against the government of Russia throughout Volhynia, Courland, and Lithuania, was expected to become general. The insurgents were to intercept all communications from Dantzic, from whence the Russian army in Poland received most of their supplies. The contents of the letters from Memel were heard with great satisfaction by persons engaged in the Russian trade.

BERLIN, April 6.—Letters from Warsaw have been received here by express, which contain the details of the very serious loss which the corps of Gen. Geismar has sustained by an attack from the Poles under Skrzynecki, executed with equal boldness and success, on 31st March and 1st April. The Polish commander-in-chief was informed of the negligence of the Russians at Wawr and Grochow, in their cantonments and camp. He led a corps of 25,000 men on the 30th ult. to Praga, and in the night of the 31st of March approached the Russian camp; the road was covered with straw, so that the artillery and cavalry advanced without being perceived, to which the darkness of the night did not a little contribute. The advanced guard of General Geismar consisted of 8000 or 10,000 men, was first attacked, and almost wholly destroyed. The Poles took 4000 prisoners and sixteen pieces of cannon. The latter, ornamented with green boughs were brought into Warsaw. Skrzynecki followed up his victory, and fell upon the corps of Gen. Rosen, who, with 20,000 men, was posted at Dembe-Wienski.—He too was obliged to yield to the impetuous attack of the Poles—lost 2000 prisoners and 9 pieces of cannon. The Russians retired by way of Minsk, to join the main body of the army. Some of their fugitives fled to Siedlee, whither they were pursued by the Cracowites. Skrzynecki had on the 1st of April his head quarters at Minsk, where, however, he will be hardly able to maintain himself as soon as Diebitsch with his whole force advances against him. The moral impressions which this victory, by which at least 20,000 Russians are put *hors du combat*, will make, especially in the provinces in the rear of the army, is incalculable, for there fanatic priests, as formerly in Spain and Tyrol, excite the peasants to insurrection, and these savage hordes increase to such threatning masses that the Russian civil officers and frontier posts are obliged to take refuge in the Prussian territory.—*Hamburgh correspondent* of Saturday last.

Three more of the French Ex-Ministers have been tried in France though absent. They were convicted of treason, and condemned to perpetual imprisonment, (if caught) degraded in their rank, and sentenced to pay costs.

The French funds continued depressed; but the British had improved.

The British Parliament was again in Session, and fears are expressed for the fate of the Reform Bill.

Algiers.—It is stated in accounts from Paris, that at a council of ministers, General Clausel was appointed Governor of Algiers, and that his main project for the colonization of that district, has at length, after the interposition of many difficulties, some started by the British government, been adopted. Algiers will be a French port, but open to all nations upon the easiest terms for commercial purposes.

The insurrection in Italy is completely subdued, the Austrian troops having restored the whole of the temporarily deposed authorities, in the several states of Modena, Parma, and the Popedom, and no explanation afforded, according to the expectations which M. Sebastiani held out to the French Chamber of Deputies. A treaty has been concluded between the provincial government and the Pope's legate at Ancona, so that Austrian cunning has been an overmatch for the sluggish diplomacy of the cabinet of Louis Phillippe.

By the Brussels papers, it appears that the Belgian government is making active preparations for war, and that the National Congress is disposed to render it every possible assistance in its chivalrous career. There was a report that the troops of the Germanic Confederation had entered the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, on the 6th inst.—Gen. Belliard, it appears, has left Brussels; and, it is added that Lord Ponsonby is about to take his departure from that city.

A letter from Bayonne of March 30, says that arrests continued at Madrid, and that more than 30 heads of the principal families had been put on trial before military commissions. The insurrection in Valencia had been put down. All attempts to raise the constitutional banner had failed. The population appeared indifferent to the cause of the patriots, and the troops proved themselves faithful to the King.

Prince Polignac made an attempt to escape by the chimney of the fortess of Ham, in which he is confined, but he was detected in the attempt, and the chimney has been closed by two iron bars.

It is stated that the exiled royal Family of France would soon leave Great Britain in consequence of certain disclosures of the plans of some of their agents. Spain was mentioned as their destination.

France.—The present French Government has all along appeared to be in dread of war; whether it is in dread of foreign powers, or whether it fears that a war, unless fully successful, would lead to the restoration of the Duke of Bordeaux, or the return of young Napoleon, we cannot discern. But the Ministry seemed determined to avoid a conflict if possible. Whether they will be able to satisfy the people of France, without pursuing a more bold course, remains yet to be seen. We apprehend, however, that the French people are dissatisfied with the pusillanimous policy of the Ministry. It was stated that the statue of Napoleon was to be restored to its former place on the magnificent column in Place Vendome. This column was erected by Napoleon in honor of his splendid victories over the Austrians, and was formed of the brass melted from the cannon wrested from the enemy. It is the most magnificent column in the world. Napoleon's statue in bronze surmounted it, till it was taken down by the Allies in 1815. If it is now to be restored, it indicates much in favor of young Napoleon.—*Centinel.*

Late from Europe.—By Paris dates to the 16th April, brought by the Charles Carroll, at New York, Paris was said to be in a feverish state. A revolutionary movement was attempted on the 15th, at the Place de Greves, which was soon put down by the National Guards.—Another is said to have occurred on the 18th, which was likewise soon suppressed. It is stated, under date of Berlin, April 5, that 15,000 Prussians were about to enter Luxumbourg. Official intelligence of the insurrection in Volhynia and Lithuania had been received, and the Grand Duke Michael had marched with 4000 of the Guards for Lithuania. There is no confirmation of the report of the capture of Gen. Diebitsch.

Letters from Dantzic, received in London contained very interesting news from Warsaw. Information had been received by a mercantile house in Dantzic, from Warsaw, that the 95th Regiment of Russian troops with some other soldiers, had deserted and joined the Poles. The correspondent of the commercial house at Dantzic, in Warsaw, states that he saw the Russian troops arrive. They had marched from Grotia; and when challenged, grounded their arms, and were in the course of exercise when the letter was despatched, to join the Polish army. The number of Russian troops who had thus deserted amounted, it is stated, to 4,000. There are no letters from St. Petersburg this morning, the communication having been cut off. On the road from Memel to Riga, a great number of persons had risen against the Russian troops.—It is reported that the army under Gen. Diebitsch was suffering severely for want of provisions.

Russia and Poland.—There have been various reports that the Poles had obtained a decisive victory over the grand army of the Russians under Gen. Diebitsch, but they want confirmation. The Poles, however, were successful up to the latest dates. A battle was fought March 31st. A Warsaw article of April 1st says: "The success of yesterday is wholly owing to the bold and skilful manœuvres of the General-in-Chief, which were executed with such rapidity and secrecy that even the inhabitants of the capital, though all passed under these walls, heard at the same time of the beginning of the action and its success. The bridge of Praga had been covered with straw, that the rumbling of the heavy cannon passing over it might not be heard.—The prisonors brought to Warsaw are of the 24th and 25th divisions. Almost the whole of the 9th regiment were taken prisoners. The Polish regiment called the "Sons of Warsaw," which was under command of the French Colonel Romarino, who was in the battle as brigadier-general, was engaged for the first time. Field Marshal Diebitsch did not witness this battle; being just then engaged in reviewing the Guards who had lately arrived. Gen Skizynecki had a horse wounded under him. The members of the government, Czarioryski, Barzyowski, and Count Gustavus Matachowski, Minister for Foreign Affairs were in the hottest of the fire. The day before yesterday the dead bodies near and in Biololonka were buried; 500 men provided with spades were sent for that purpose."

According to further accounts of 2nd of April in the same journal, M. Plichta, Secretary general to the Government, who was commissioned to deliver to the General-in-chief the cross of a knight commander conferred on him, met him just as he had gained a further advantage over the Russian troops.

Up to twelve o'clock, on the second day of April, seven thousand prisoners had been brought into Warsaw, and more continue to arrive; eleven pieces of cannon taken in the battle have also been brought in, and 11 more are expected. Among the prisoners are 20 officers of different ranks. A very great number of the prisoners are from the provinces formerly belonging to Poland.

According to the latest accounts, the several Russian corps had collected in great force between Kaluszyn and Siedlee, and a decisive battle might be shortly expected.

According to the Swabian Mercury, General Langenan has been appointed to mediate conjointly with General de Muffling, at Warsaw, between Russia and Poland.

It is said that a deputation has arrived at Paris from Brussels; charged to offer the chief command of the Belgian army to General Lamarque.

A letter from Vienna, dated 1st inst. states that the Duchess of Parma has taken two regiments of Austrian infantry into her pay, and that 10,000 men of the same army will be maintained by the Pope for a limited period.

It is said in Paris that the English diplomatist sent to St. Petersburgh to protest against the annihilation of Poland, menaced in different proclamations of the Emperor Nicholas, will act in the name of Austria and France at the same time that he acts in the name of England. It is added that he is instructed to intimate to the Emperor of Russia, that an immediate recognition of the Polish government, on the part of the three Courts will take place if Russia does not concede to Poland the strict execution of the treaty of 1815.

It was expected that the Chamber of Deputies would have ended its legislative labors by the 18th of April.—The dissolution was to take place about the 25th.

On the morning of the 15th April, Gen. Belliard, the French minister to Belgium, set out on his return to Brussels to carry the official adhesion of the French government to the protocol of the 20th March last.

The news of the withdrawing of the Austrians from the Roman territories had been received at Paris at the bureau of the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The Newfoundlanders say there is a tide of wealth flowing into that island; it is supposed that the net profits of the seal fishery for one month, will amount to £500,000 sterling.

Private letters from Italy attribute the sudden death of the son of Louis Bonaparte to poisoning.

The family of Bonaparte have leave to reenter France. [*N. Y. American.*

Revolution in Brazil.—A Rio Janeiro article of April 7th, says: "A revolution has taken place; the Emperor has abdicated in favor of his son. He is at this moment, together with his family, on board the English seventy four "Warspite," in this harbor. It is impossible, in our present state, to offer any opinion as to the future, so many are the reports in circulation. No doubt this has been a plot long brewing, and for want of proper energy, has lingered in reaching its maturity. Great confusion and alarm prevails throughout the city. The Portuguese residents are in great fear, both for their property and lives, if the present state of anarchy is allowed to continue. The troops attached to the Emperor all went over to the people. Under these circumstances he has been *forced* to leave. All business is of course at an end."—This news is confirmed from various quarters. One account says: "The overturn of the government of the Emperor was effected by about 6000 armed citizens, joined by 2000 soldiers, (nearly all the troops now here) who have displaced the President and General at Arms, together with all Portuguese officers holding situations under Government; have appointed as President, Sir Joao Gonslaves Cezimbra, a Brazilian; the Vicomte de Piraja, as General at Arms—and all the Councellors and other officers are now composed of Brazilians. There was no fighting, as all but 500 troops chose the citizens' side. Many murders were however committed on old Portuguese, and during the nights past, many abuses have been practised on them."

DOMESTIC.

Mr. Vaughan the British Minister at Washington, on Monday last, had his audience of leave of the President, being about to return to Great Britain, and Charles Bankhead, Esq. Secretary of Legation, was presented by him to the President as Charge d'Affaires of Great Britian.—Mr. Vaughan on Tuesday, left Washington for New York, where he proposes to embark for England on the 1st of June.

It is reported that orders have been received at the Navy Yard at Norfolk, to fit out a vessel for the purpose of conveying Gen. Eaton to Russia, where he is to succeed Mr. Randolph.

There is a report, says the Cherokee Phœnix, to which we are inclined to give credit, that the President of the United States and his Secretary of War, intend to visit this nation sometime in the course of the ensuing summer.

The Choctaws.—Extract of a letter from the Rev. L. S. Williams to the Editor of the Religious Intelligencer dated Choctaw Nation, 24th March, 1831. Had I leasure I would endeavor to give you a view of the present state and prospects of the Choctaws. But in truth I cannot consistently add at this time more than a word. Their country IS GONE. They know it—they feel it too. But the worst is to come. At least nine tenths of the nation had hoped that the Senate of the U. S. would not ratify the treaty—but their doom is sealed—they *must* go far to the Setting Sun. I trust that a covenant God will not forsake them.

Municipal.—In Board of Alderman of this city, the Directors of the House of Industry and House of Reformation submitted the annual report of the affairs of those institutions. There have been admitted into the House of Industry within the year ending April 30th, 656 persons, viz. 397 males and 259 females; born in the house 20,—there have been discharged from the house within the year 359 persons; 207 have *deserted*, 45 have been indented and 81 have died; remaining in the house April 30th, 621, being a less number than there were the previous year; 45 of the inmates are insane, for whom the accommodations are now ample. The farm has been productive, the net value of articles raised thereupon being about $3500. The net expense to the city of supporting the paupers in this institution for the past year, after deducting the amount received on account of state paupers, was $6180. The affairs of the House of Reformation are represented to be in a satisfactory condition.

Prison Burnt.—The Georgia State Penitentiary in Milledgeville was burnt totally on the 3d inst. The destruction was very rapid, but the prisoners were all safely removed and placed under a strong guard without the walls, nor was any attempt made to escape. Cause not known.

Edward Smith had his trial at New-York on Wednesday last, for the robbery of the City Bank. After the examination of witnesses, the prisoner's counsel submitted the case without argument, and the jury returned a verdict of guilty, without leaving their seats. Mr. Bangs has brought a suit against the City Bank, for the reward promised for the detection of the robber and recovery of the money.

Piracy.—The two pirates, Wm. Godett and Thomas Colmett, were arraigned on Friday, at the bar of the Circuit Court on two indictments, the one for murdering Captain Woodbury of the Orbit, and the other for running away with the vessel; to both of these they pleaded not guilty. Godett's trial took place on Monday. E. G. Prescott and H. Fiske, Esqs. are the counsel assigned him. J. Chapman, Jr. and R. S. Fay, Esqs. will act as counsel for Colmett, whose trial will take place immediately after that of Godett. *Boston Com. Gaz.*

MARRIAGES.

In this city, Mr. John Appleton, of Salem, to Miss Elizabeth Marshall Messer, of Portsmouth, N. H.; Mr. Alexander Brown to Miss Harriet Pike.—In Middleborough, Rev. Elam Smalley, of Franklin, to Miss Louisa Jane, daughter of Gen. Abiel Washburn.—In Methuen, Mr. Oliver Emerson, of Haverhill, to Miss Lucinda Currier.

In Portsmouth, Mr. James Pratt to Miss Mary Smith; Mr. John Stockman to Miss Sarah White; Mr. Seth Pratt to Miss Rebecca W. Brooks.

In Sturbridge, Ms. by Rev. Mr. Bond, Mr. Luther Hamant to Miss Vialia Holbrook—Mr. Silas M. Freeman to Miss Maria R. Upham—Mr. Fitz Henry Morse to Miss Amanda Child, daughter of the late Amasa Child, Esq.—By Rev. Mr. Leonard, Mr. Francis E. Corey to Miss Vernera Leonard.

In Stoneham, William F. Stevens, M. D. to Miss Mary Jane G. Burnham.—In Westminster, Ms. Mr. John M. Sawyer, to Miss Roane Sawyer, both of W.

DEATHS.

In this city, Mr. Elijah Morse, aged 48; Mrs. Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Nath. Clark, 42; Mr. Ebenezer Niles, 65.

In Gloucester, Mrs. Rachel, wife of Moses Gilbert.—In Haverhill, Mrs. Abigail Ayer, 88.

In Sturbridge, Mrs. Mehetabel Upham, wife of the late Thomas Upham, Esq. 63. Dea. Eleazer Hebard, 84.

In Groton, Ms. 6th inst. Miss Hannah Simonds, in the 38th year of her age. Death for her had no sting, nor did she shudder in his cold embrace, but rejoiced when her last hour came; and with a smile of sweet content, she fell asleep with a glorious hope full of immortality. Her disease was a rare case of Dropsy, for which she had drawn from her by 51 tappings, 168 gallons of water in about 4 years and 10 months. [Printers in the adjoining States will confer a favor by inserting the above in their papers.]

In Groton, the Rev. DANIEL CHAPLIN, D. D. in the 88th year of his age. We hope at no distant time to present our readers with a memoir of this venerable servant of God.—In Ipswich, Widow Mary Harris, aged 82.

In Medfield, 9th inst. Mrs. Mary Morse, wife of Mr. Elakim M. 27.

In Worcester, on the 11th inst. Solomon Parsons, aged 74. He was one of the few survivors of the army of the Revolution. He enlisted at the age of 20, and was at the battle of Saratoga and taking of Burgoyne.

In Lexington, 17th inst. Mrs. Mary, widow of the late Deacon Nathan Reed, 84.

In Westboro', Mrs. Abigal, wife of Mr. Otis Brigham, 89.

In Stratton, Vt. April 4, Eunice, wife of Capt. Ezra Estabrook, 57.

In Wilton, N. H. Abigail, relict of the late Abiel Wilson, aged 61.

In Philadelphia, Rev. Lemuel Green, an old and respectable Minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in the 80th year of his age.

At Natchez, Mississippi, Rev. Alexander Aikman, 28.

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.

A SERMON preached on the day of the Annual Fast in Massachusetts, April 3, 1828, by Rev. WM. COGSWELL, A. M. Second edition.

The following notices of this Discourse appeared at the time of the publication of the first edition.

"Among all the publications which the present discussion concerning Religious Liberty has called forth, we have not seen one better adapted to the greater portion of the community than this discourse. Mr. Cogswell has done the public a great service, by making the matter plain to those readers who are not familiar with legal phraseology, and logical induction. To all such readers, and indeed to all classes, we cheerfully recommend the Sermon, in great confidence, that it will commend itself conclusively to every candid mind."—*Boston Recorder.*

"We recommend this Sermon to the perusal of all who would understand the nature and extent of their religious rights, and would duly appreciate the importance of stedfastly maintaining them. The subject is one of the utmost importance, and it is discussed in a plain and popular way, so as to be accommodated to the understanding of all classes of readers. We hope it will be read by Christians of different denominations."—*Spirit of the Pilgrims.*

For sale by PEIRCE & PARKER, No. 9, Cornhill.
May 25.

BOOKS IN PRESS.

PEIRCE & PARKER, No. 9, Cornhill, have in press, The Select Works of ARCHBISHOP LEIGHTON, prepared for the practical use of private Christians, with an introductory view of the life, character and writings of the Author, by GEORGE B. CHEEVER.

NEW CLOSET COMPANION. The Christian Psalmist, or Hymns, selected and original, by JAMES MONTGOMERY, Author of "the World before the Flood," and other Poems, with an introductory by the same.—First American, from the sixth Glasgow edition; new arrangement by an American Clergyman.

THE DAILY SCRIPTURE EXPOSITOR. Containing a text of Scripture for every day in the year; with explanatory notes and brief reflections, by the most approved commentators.

GEMS OF SACRED GEOGRAPHY. May 25.

THE THREE HISTORIES.

THE History of an Enthusiast—The History of a Nonchalant—The History of a Realist, *By Maria Jane Jewsbury*. This day published by PERKINS & MARVIN. May 25.

POLYGLOT BIBLE.

THE English version of the Polyglot Bible, containing the Old and New Testaments, with the Marginal Readings; together with a copious and original selection of references to parallel and illustrative passages, exhibited in a manner hitherto unattempted. First American edition.

Just received and for sale by PERKINS & MARVIN.
May 25.

REMOVAL.

HILLIARD, GRAY & CO. have removed to the College Buildings, No. 112 Washington street, where they will continue the publishing and selling of Law, School and Classical Books. May 25.

GROTON ACADEMY.

THE SUMMER TERM in this Institution will commence on Monday the 6th of June next, and continue eleven weeks. The school is open to youth of both sexes. Connected with the Academy is a good Library and Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus. An Assistant has been engaged, whose attention will be principally given to instruction in Penmanship and Book-keeping. During the term, a course of Chemical and Philosophical lectures connected with the most interesting experiments, will be given, to which the scholars will be admitted free of expense. Particular attention will be paid to the morals of the pupils both in and out of school, and no pains spared to train them to the love of sound science and to the practice of virtue. Tuition 25 cents per week.

JAS. TOWNER, *Preceptor.*

WARREN ACADEMY IN WOBURN.

THE Trustees of Warren Academy in Woburn inform the public, that the Summer quarter will commence on Monday the 6th of June. Mr. Jarvis Gregg is the principal Instructer, and his acknowledged qualifications, experience, and success as a Preceptor entitle him to the confidence of the community. This Academy is within ten miles of Boston, and a most delightful summer residence. Those pupils who shall be placed in the commodious boarding house with the Preceptor, will be under his constant supervision. Board $1,50 per week, and tuition 4 dollars per quarter. WARREN FAY, *Secretary.*

Charlestown, May 23, 1831.

☞*STOCK OF GOODS,*
Selling at reduced Prices.

THE Subscriber, about making a change in his business, offers his Stock of CUT GOODS consisting of an extensive variety of Linen, Silk and Cotton Goods at Auction Prices.

ALSO,

An extensive assortment of English, German and American Broadcloths and Cassimeres, fashionable colors. Purchasers of Woollens are respectfully invited to examine the above assortment, as they will be sold less than the market value. H. J. HOLBROOK, 403 Washington Street.

May 25. 6w.

WHITEWASHING & PLASTERING.

THE Subscriber will execute *Whitewashing and Coloring*, on *Plaster*, or whiten and mend *Stucco work* at the shortest notice. His method is such as to render unnecessary the removal of carpeting or furniture, inasmuch as he will warrant not to soil the same in the slightest degree. *** Residence, Spring Lane, next door to the Old South Vestry. ANDREW HASKELL.

Boston, May 25, 1831.

POETRY.

OH! STEAL THOU NOT MY FAITH AWAY.

BY CHARLES GILBORNE LYONS.

"Oh! steal thou not my faith away,
Nor tempt to doubt the trusting mind,—
Let all that earth can yield decay,
But leave this heavenly gift behind:—
Our life is but a meteor gleam,
Lit up amid surrounding gloom—
A dying lamp, a fitful beam,
Quench'd in the cold and silent tomb.

"Yet if, as holy men have said,
There lie beyond that dreary bourne
Some region where the faithful dead
Eternally forget to mourn;
Welcome the scoff, the sword, the chain,
The burning wild, the black abyss,
I shrink not from the path of pain,
Which endeth in a world like this.

But, oh! if all that nerves us here,
When grief assails and sorrow stings,
Exist but in the shadowy sphere
Of fancy's weak imaginings;
If hopes, though cherished long and deep,
Be cold and baseless mockeries;
Then welcome that eternal sleep
Which knoweth not of dreams like these.

"Yet hush! thou troubled heart be still:
Renounce thy vain philosophy,
Like morning on the misty hill,
The light of Truth will break on thee.
Go—Search the prophet's deathless page—
Go—question thou the radiant sky,
And learn from them, mistaken sage!
The glorious words—'Thou shalt not die!'"

MISCELLANY.

MASSACHUSETTS PEACE SOCIETY.

The 15th Report of the Executive Committee of this society, rendered in January last, lies before us. The following is an abstract.

By the efforts of a Committee appointed at the last anniversary for that purpose, 66 new members have been obtained in Boston. The society now consists of 168 members, of whom 112 reside in this city. The Committee recommend additional measures for circulating copies of the "Harbinger of Peace," among the mass of the community.

The proposition for a Court of Nations as an arbiter of international disputes, communicated to this Society in 1829, is still receiving signatures in consequence of the efforts of the gentlemen who presented the plan. It was stated in the last report, that this proposition had been submitted to the American, London, and Windham County Peace Societies. Replies have been received from them all. The proposition appears to be approved; but its execution has been delayed, and we must wait another year, when there is reason to believe that it will be made in the United States, in Great Britain, and on the continent of Europe. Even the present disturbed state of Europe should not dishearten us; for "the various governments and people of that region every where profess a desire for the preservation of peace, and have plainly an idea of effecting it by the means of intervention or mediation between contending powers."

"The Am. Peace Society still continues its operations with undiminished zeal, and we trust with augmented influence," under the "unremitted labor and attention of the distinguished individual who formed and chiefly guides it." Its measures and prospects are communicated in the Harbinger of Peace.

"Our correspondence with the London Society for the promotion of Permanent and Universal Peace continues:—we have received the Fourteenth Annual Report of the Committee of that Society, and the Heralds of Peace, to No 35, closing the third quarter of the past year. By the accounts they furnish of the proceedings of that and the other British Peace Societies, it appears that the spirit of Peace is not only unabated there, but operates with increased vigor. By their efforts, this sacred cause is diffused gradually, but steadily, through their own island, and extended with an enterprise, for which we have not the advantages, to the other countries of Europe. They continue "their friendly connexion" and "interchange of publications" with the "Society of Christian Morals," in Paris, and are introducing their tracts successfully into the countries of the Mediterranean, through the benevolent agency of Dr. Naudi, of Malta, a name in the annals of Peace, which should be known and honored by us. The London Society have published nine Tracts, independent of the Heralds, all of which have been translated into the French, two into the Italian, and one into each of the German, Dutch, and Spanish languages. We notice with great pleasure these foreign efforts of the Society, because they tend to remove the fear, that principles of peace will be confined to that country and ours, and not extended to other nations, most frequently engaged in war. We are also pleased with the attention lately given in England to the subject of introducing pacific principles into the education of youth; a measure entirely within our reach, and which we trust will shortly receive from us the serious attention it merits. We would congratulate our British brethren on their beneficent zeal; and beholding their bright example, humbly endeavor to emulate it."

The Committee, contemplating the political state of the world and the general prospects of peace, cannot but perceive that the aspect of the times is lowering and unpropitious; but there are two peculiar circumstances, from which they derive consolation and hope. The first is, that the wars we have now reason to apprehend will originate in a source or radical motive entirely different from those which principally occurred in past times. Formerly, entire nations, each united in themselves or subjected to arbitrary rules, contended with each other for rights or advantages demanded and pertinaciously denied. Now, the ground of contention is the desire of the lower and middling classes of the people in all countries, to throw off the ancient burdens which have oppressed them, on the one hand; and the anxiety of rulers and privileged orders to maintain their prescriptive prerogatives, on the other.—Such wars cannot be of perpetual recurrence; for they must tend to elevate the political power of the people, and popular freedom will destroy both the desire and the means of international wars.

The other circumstance is, the strong sensibility to the folly and evils of war, and to the sacredness of human life now manifested amidst the tumults of the most military and disturbed nations. These principles have been manifested in the French Chamber of Deputies, and by the late change in the British ministry. A dread of war is shown by the pacific professions and the evident reluctance of the first rate powers to a forcible interference with a threatening insurrection. If these expressions are merely political manœuvers, covering hostile designs; still a respect is paid to the pacific sentiment of the age, which could be demanded only by its prevalence.

How far this change of sentiment may be traced to the influence of Peace Societies, cannot well be ascertained; for it is unknown to what extent their publications have spread, and their effects are not reported to us, except accidentally. "We have however, frequent intelligence of the conversion by these means to pacific principles, of individuals who were formerly skeptical or thoughtless of them. And the fact is undeniable, that a great change in the public sentiment in regard to war has taken place, and is clearly evinced in the Pulpit, the Press, and the Hall of Legislation, and even in the Camp; and this change is greatest in those countries where Peace Societies most prevail."

"With this idea, we ground our expectations of the future advance of pacific principles, mainly on the extent to which our publications can be made to circulate; and this is the object to which we would direct the attention of the Society, and all the friends of Peace. Could the tracts of Peace Societies be carried into every village and family in the civilized part of the globe, the expulsion of the dreadful evil of war from that portion, would, it seems to us, result as a necessary consequence; and the efforts of its inhabitants be left free, for the pacification of the remainder. We may not anticipate a speedy consummation of this idea; but for its ultimate reality, we have the "sure word of prophecy," and the avowed principles of our religion."

MR. A. H. EVERETT'S SPEECH

At the meeting of the Massachusetts Bible Society, held on the evening of the 5th inst. at Dr. Channing's Meeting-house, Federal Street.

[A Resolution, approving the character and objects of the institution having been moved by Mr. C. G. Loring, Mr. Everett spoke as follows:]

Mr. President—I rise to second the resolution which has just been moved by the gentleman, who preceded me; and will beg the indulgence of the meeting while I offer a few remarks in support of it. At this late hour it would be inexcusable to go into the subject in detail; and this is the less necessary, as the gentleman who offered the resolution has sustained it with great ability, and has taken substantially the same view of the subject which had suggested itself to my mind. I shall abstain, as he has done, from considerations of a purely theological character, which would come, of course, with more propriety from other lips and another part of this house, and shall confine myself to some observations on the influence of this and other associations of the same description upon the general welfare of the community.

The infinite importance of religion, as the foundation of our duties and the source of all our hopes and happiness, is generally admitted. To insist upon it at this day and before such an audience would be superfluous. But there are certain periods in the history of the world when it may be more than ever an imperative duty to endeavor to extend the influence of this divine principle;—certain communities, to which religion,—at least in its operation on temporal affairs,—is still more important than it is to others. Of this description—if I am not mistaken—are the period and the community in which we live.

What, Mr President, is the character of the present age? We have read, Sir, in history, of the ages of Pericles, of Augustus, of Louis XIV—in fiction of the ages of gold and silver and brass and iron; in something worse than mere fiction, of the *Age of Reason*.—The present age may be justly described as the *Age of Revolutions*. The whole civilized world is agitated with political convulsions, and seems to be panting and struggling in agony after some unattained—perhaps unattainable good. From the commencement of our revolution up to the present day we have witnessed in Europe and America an uninterrupted series of important changes.—The thrones of the old world have been shaken to their foundations. On our own continent, Empires, that bore the name of Colonies, have shaken or are shaking off the shackles of dependence. And so far is this age of Revolutions, which has already lasted more than half a century, from having reached its termination, that the very last year has been more fruitful in the most tremendous convulsions than any preceding one, and that the present will probably be still more agitated than the last. Every arrival from abroad brings us intelligence of some new event of the highest moment;—some people rising in revolt against their sovereign;—some new constitution proclaimed in one country; some reform, equivalent to a new constitution, projected in another;—France in the midst of a dangerous revolutionary crisis;—Belgium, Poland and Italy the scenes of actual hostilities;—England on the eve of commotions;—the whole European commonwealth apparently plunging again into the gulph of general war.

What is the object of all these desperate struggles? The object of them is to obtain an extension of individual liberty. Established institutions have lost their influence and authority. Men have become weary of submitting to names and forms which they once reverenced. It has been ascertained,—to use the language of Napoleon,—that a throne is only four boards covered with velvet,—that a written constitution is but a sheet of parchment. There is, in short, an effort making throughout the world to reduce the action of Government within the narrowest possible limits, and to give the widest possible extent to individual liberty.

Our own country, Mr. President, though happily exempt,—and God grant that it may long continue so,—from the troubles of Europe, is not exempt from the influence of the causes that produce them. We too are inspired, and agitated and governed by the all pervading, all inspiring, all agitating, all governing spirit of the age. What do I say? We were the first to feel and act upon its influence. Our revolution was the first of the long series that has since shaken every corner of Europe and America. Our fathers led the van in the long array of heroes, martyrs and confessors who have fought and fallen under the banner of liberty. The institutions they bequeathed to us, and under which we are living in peace and happiness, were founded on the principles which lie at the bottom of the present agitation in Europe. We have realized what our contemporaries are labouring to attain. Our tranquillity is the fruit of an entire acquiescence in the spirit of the age. We have reduced the action of Government within narrower limits and given a wider scope to individual liberty, than any community that ever flourished before.

We live, therefore, Mr. President, in an age and in a country where positive laws and institutions have comparatively but little direct force. But human nature remains the same. The passions are as wild, as ardent, as ungovernable in a republic as in a despotism. What then is to arrest their violence?—what principle is to take the place of restraints that were formerly imposed by time—honored customs—venerable names and forms, military and police establishments, which once maintained the peace of society, but which are fast losing their influence in Europe and which have long since lost it in this country? I answer, in one word, Religion. Where the direct influence of Power is hardly felt, the indirect influence of Religion must be proportionably increased, or society will be converted into a scene of wild confusion. The citizen who is released in a great measure from the control of positive authority must possess within his own mind the strong curb of an enlightened conscience—a well grounded, deeply-felt, rational and practical Piety; or else he will be given over, without redemption, to the sins that most easily beset him, and by indulging in them will contribute, so far as he has it in his power, to disturb the harmony of the whole body politic.

By what means, then, is the influence of Religion upon the conduct of the community to be increased and extended? Chiefly, I apprehend, through the agency of a judicious, earnest and diligent employment of the Press. The Press is now the great engine that gives its movement to the whole social machinery. It is hardly too much to say that it is the real governing power throughout the civilized world. It produced the late Revolution in France. It produced the Reform Bill now pending in England, and which is probably destined to effect a Revolution there. It controls almost exclusively of any other cause, the political and social operations of our own country. It is an engine fearfully efficient for evil and for good. It is constantly employed by the selfish and the evil-minded in disseminating the most pernicious doctrines in the cheapest forms. Many of our widely circulated newspapers are no better than perpetual fountains of the most virulent and concentrated moral poison. Books of a tendency, if possible still more destructive, are also circulated with equal zeal and activity. I happen to know myself that Volney's Ruins, a work that may be called the Manual of Atheism and vice, has been stereotyped in one of the country towns of New England and sold by thousands in its neighborhood.

These efforts must be met by efforts not less vigorous and persevering in favour of good principles. The Press must be made to counteract by its legitimate and healthy use the evils that result from its abuses, or the cause of Religion and Liberty and the Country is lost forever.

In what way then can the Press be most efficaciously employed as an instrument for the production of good and the counteraction of the abuses to which it is constantly liable? Undoubtedly by extending the circulation of the Bible. The immense efforts that have been made for many years past by wise and pious men throughout the world for the more general distribution of the sacred volume—the institution of Bible Societies and the great development which they have reached both in Europe and this country, must be regarded as a natural and salutary reaction of the revolutionary spirit of the times. It has been seen and felt that when forms are shaken, Principles must be established; that when Government was losing its force, Religion and morals must be invigorated; that when the individual is left, almost entirely to regulate his conduct by the dictates of his own conscience, that conscience must be enlightened and purified and kept in a healthy and sensitive state, or else the individual is lost and the community with him.

These Bible Societies, Mr. President, connected, as they almost necessarily are, with the Missionary Establishments, are undoubtedly the most magnificent piece of machinery that was ever put in motion for merely charitable and pious uses. Burke, the most illustrious of the British orators, alludes in one of his speeches, in terms of unbounded eulogy, to the travels of the great philanthropist Howard, undertaken for the purpose of effecting a reform in the discipline of prisons. This was, no doubt, a benevolent and pious purpose;—and I rejoice that the subject has lately been taken up with so much zeal, among ourselves. The noble minded Briton, who devoted his life to it and who fell a martyr to his efforts, has merited and secured the lasting gratitude of all good men. His monument, erected in the solitary wastes of the south of Russia, where he died, will ever be visited as one of the sacred shrines of humanity and virtue. But what was his object—noble—elevated as it was—compared with that of carrying the light of truth and piety into the dark prison house of the vicious mind?—Of relieving the godlike, fallen soul from the bondage of sin and misery? Raising it from the low thraldom of selfish views and sordid passions into communion with 'the High and Holy One that inhabiteth Eternity?—Under the auspices of these noble institutions, the glad tidings of the gospel have reached the remotest regions of the globe. They have penetrated into the interior of Africa. They have been heard upon the lonely and beautiful islands of the South Sea. They will finally prevail in the great and populous empires of Eastern Asia; and will go on 'conquering and to conquer' if there be any truth in prophecy, until 'the whole earth shall be filled with the knowledge of God as the waters cover the sea.'

Mr. President, from such enterprises the blessing of Providence can never be withheld. It has already been bestowed upon this in ample measure, as we know from its great success and brilliant results. The American Bible Society is one branch of this magnificent system. We are met this evening to lend our aid in carrying into effect these pious and philanthropic efforts. I will not, Mr. President, detain the meeting any longer in bearing my superfluous testimony to the merits of a cause in which our hearts are all engaged; but conclude by seconding the resolution which was moved by the gentleman who preceded me, and has just been red from the chair. [*Boston Daily Advertiser.*

DUDLEIAN LECTURE.

On Wednesday afternoon, the Rev. Dr. Wayland, President of Brown University, delivered this lecture in the Chapel of the Harvard University, on Natural Religion, being the first subject in the course. His remarks were founded on Rom. ii. 14—"These, having not the law, are a law unto themselves." The Gentiles are referred to as "these," and "the law," which as heathens they had not, is the written law. "A law unto themselves," is the law of nature, not written. The context assures us, that all men are sinners, because the consciences even of the heathen accuse them of guilt. How much greater the guilt of those who have the revealed will of God!—The text teaches that man has a moral nature, a conscience; and laws are given corresponding to that nature.

There are three ways in which the will of God is made known. 1. By conscience. 2. By general laws in nature. 3. By language, or revelation. Experience teaches, that obedience to conscience is more pleasant than any other course. It is, then, more than poetry, that conscience is the voice of God. This voice may be stifled to-day, but it will speak most audibly in the final judgment.

Knowledge thus obtained from the light of nature, leads to revelation. There is no reason why God should not make known his will more clearly by language, or revelation. Now whether he has done this, is a question of fact. Testimony in the case is essential, and the science of evidence is ultimate. If God has made two revelations, on subjects connected, and to the same creatures,—if there was good reason for the first, there might be an infinitely good reason for the second also. Whenever the religion of nature is believed in, coincides with revelation, it is an argument that the latter is true. In the Bible, none of its principles contradict, but confirm, natural religion.—And if these truths are indissolubly connected, it is an evidence that the whole is from God. Some of these truths transcend the light of nature. In one, the limits of duty are indistinct; in the other, fixed and determinate.—As for instance—the measure of our love to our neighbour must be as the love to ourselves. The standard of morality, or the moral precepts of the Bible, are as fixed as the laws of gravitation, or mathematical measurement.

But the necessity of a revelation from God by language appears from the fact, that natural religion was inadequate to produce strength of motive. 1. Natural religion gives no assurances of a future life; but the gospel reveals this with clearness. 2. It also assures us that the present state is probationary, and preparatory to the future, which the heathen could never prove from nature. 3. That the future will be a state of retribution, and be followed by interminable bliss, or endless misery. 4. It makes known that Jesus Christ took upon himself our nature, and died to make atonement for sin, and that this gift of God was a testimony of his unspeakable love to the world; and that now no sinner need to perish, but by his own voluntary sin, and rejection of this Redeemer. 5. The gospel gives the clearest assurance of pardon to the penitent, removing, by the death of Christ, the obstruction which is presented in the inflexible justice of God, assuring us that he can now be just, and pardon and justify the sinner who believes in Jesus Christ. These principles are purely of revelation, and are calculated to produce mighty results, and to solve innumerable difficulties. Our analysis is very imperfect; but we hope the whole discourse will be soon given us from the press. [*Ch. Watchman.*

BURMAN MISSION.

Mr. Judson's Labours.—By the latest intelligence from this Missionary, of Nov. 21, we learn that he was then at Rangoon, busily occupied in translating the Psalms, a labour which was begun three years since, but necessarily postponed by the pressure of Missionary work. Inquirers occasionally visit him from all parts of the country, and it is hoped that some obtain that information to their minds, and that love in their souls, that will operate as leaven, till the whole man is leavened. The disciples are occupied, as opportunity presents, in distributing tracts and portions of Scripture. Two have lately been added to the church in Rangoon, one of them the husband of a female Christian, whom he ill treated formerly on account of her faith in Christ.—The other is an aged woman of 74, whose numerous children and grand-children had treated her with severity and cruelty, and who were violently opposed to her being baptized. After her baptism, however, they seemed less inclined to abuse her. She was baptized when they were not present, but, suspecting the fact, and meeting her after the baptism, they said to her, "Mother, what have you been about?"—Feeling very happy in her mind, she courageously answered, "I have been baptized into the religion of the Lord Jesus Christ, to the entire renunciation of the religion of our ancestors!" The young men seemed astonished, and were silent.—There are others that seem to be near the kingdom of heaven, but their fear of man and their feeble faith prevent their coming forward. Several Karens at Tavoy were waiting to be baptized. A number of the natives of Burmah are active and useful. One is spoken of in whom a remarkable change is apparent. Formerly, irritable, and impatient, he now bears with surprising composure, and with a smiling countenence, the floods of contradiction and abuse with which his unbelieving countrymen assail him. Thus figuratively,

"Lions, and beasts of savage name,
"Put on the nature of the Lamb."

[*Ch. Watchman.*

Major Burney.—Much credit is due to this officer, who commands the British army in the territories which lately were Burman. His kind interference to prevent violence to Mr. Judson, and his advice to him to depart from Prome, were the occasion of avoiding much difficulty. [*Ib.*

SABBATH SCHOOLS IN ILLINOIS.

A letter from a gentleman who has been travelling in Illinois, to encourage the establishment of Sabbath Schools, remarks, that the work is much retarded by the want of books, and of suitable teachers. In reference to children and young people, there is a great destitution of religious instruction. Among the difficulties of collecting a School, are the scattered locations of the settlers, and the scanty number of settlements, even within the limits of the State, which have the gospel preached to them every Sabbath, but no superintendents to direct the Schools. But few are impressed with the importance of cultivating the intellect, and not a few of the youth, now above 16, are unable to read. The advantages of a library for the children in some places were, that those who could not read would have their curiosity so much excited by books, that they would immediately commence in earnest the work of learning to read, and the parents also would encourage the disposition, and gain information also themselves. He pleads that aid may be sent from the East, in the great work of establishing Sunday Schools.—For 200 miles north of Kaskaskia, our friend was tolerably successful in the settlements where he preached; if a School did not exist, a vote was generally obtained to begin one. When he first visited the county it had no Sabbath School, and probably none south of it.

TEMPERANCE PROMOTES RELIGION.

Mr. Editor,—I had the pleasure yesterday to receive Ten Dollars enclosed in the note below. If you think its publication will subserve the great cause of Missions, you will give it an insertion in the Watchman. Yours, &c. H. L.

Tuesday, May 10.

I have lived almost fifty years, and have never fallen into the habit of using rum, or tobacco. I therefore present the enclosed Ten Dollars, as a thank-offering to God, for his sustaining mercy in preserving me from those two scourges of the human race; which offering, though small, I desire may go to aid the publishing the glorious gospel among poor pagans sitting in darkness and in the region of the shadow of death, destitute of the knowledge of the true God. A Friend.

Temperance in Dartmouth College.—On the 19th ult. Jonathan Kittridge, Esq. delivered an address in Hanover on Temperance, at the request of the students; after which a society was formed in the College on the principle of total abstinence, and more than three fourths of the students signed the constitution.

Temperance at Lowell, Ms.—Rising of 200 of the male inhabitants of this place, have publicly taken their stand on the ground of total abstinence from ardent spirits.

Temperance in Worcester.—A Temperance Society was formed last week in the town of Worcester, and more than 200 persons subscribed the constitution the first evening after an address by A. D. Foster, Esq. A committee of one from each school district was chosen to procure other signatures.

DEFERRED ARTICLES.

Massachusetts Senators elected, according to the official returns, examined by the Governor and Council.—In *Suffolk:* J. C. Merrill, B. T. Pickman, A. H. Everett, C. Wells, O. Everett and G. Blake, the last by a majority of 7 votes. *Essex:* L. Saltonstall and W. Thorndike; 4 vacancies.—*Middlesex:* C. Train, N. Brooks, T. Winship and D. Richardson; one vacancy.—*Hampshire:* C. Clark, J. Cummings.—*Plymouth:* 2 vacancies.—*Bristol and Dukes:* N. C. Brownall, E. Doggett and S. French.—*Barnstable:* one vacancy.—*Nantucket:* B. Barnwell.—*Worcester:* R. Bullock; 4 vacancies.—*Berkshire:* R. Brown; one vacancy.—*Norfolk:* C. Webb, J. Bailey; one vacancy.—*Hampden:* J. Wyles, E. Foote.—*Franklin:* S. C. Allen; one vacancy. Whole number of vacancies, 15.

Senators.—It is ascertained from an inspection of the official returns of votes for members of the Senate, that but two of the candidates for Essex are chosen, viz. Messrs. Saltonstall and Phillips. In Middlesex four are chosen, in Worcester one, and in Franklin one. In Hampden the two National Republican candidates were chosen by a majority of seven votes.—*D. Adv.*

Connecticut.—The Legislature of Connecticut met at Hartford on Wednesday last. The Hon. Martin Welles, the National Republican candidate, was chosen Speaker of the House. He had 113 votes, Samuel Ingham 65, and there were 10 scattering. The Governor elect, the Hon. John S. Peters, appeared on the same day, was qualified, and in the afternoon made a long communication to the legislature by message. The election sermon was dispensed with. On Thursday, there being no choice of Lieut. Governor by the people, the House proposed to proceed to the choice by joint ballot. The Senate refused to concur in this resolution. The House then proceeded to ballot, and made choice of Orange Merwin by 121 votes. Henry W. Edwards had 72 votes, and there were two scattering.—The Senate proceeded to make a separate ballot, and made choice of Henry W. Edwards by 11 votes, 8 being given for Mr. Merwin and one other vote. Mr. Edwards is the Jackson candidate.

Arrival of the Fairfield.—The U. S. ship Fairfield, Foxhall A. Parker, Esq. Commander, from the Mediterranean, via. the Cape de Verde Islands, anchored in Hampton Roads, May 5th; officers and crew all in good health and ship in fine order. She left at Port Mahon 13th Feb. U. S. ships Brandywine, Constellation, Concord, and Boston, all well. The F. sailed from Malaga 7th, Gibraltar 16th March, and Porto Praya 5th April. The U. S. ship Boston, Capt. Storer, sailed from Malaga 5th March, to join the squadron in the Mediterranean. The Ontario was in the Archipelago. The Fairfield touched at Porto Praya, to take on board certain American seamen, accused of mutiny, but they had left there in the frigate Java, previous to her arrival. The F. has made a very extensive cruise—she had visited all the ports in the Mediterranean, and Archipelago, and up the Adriatic, as far as Trieste.—She has spent two winters at Smyrna, and one at Mahon, Marseilles and Malaga, and it is gratifying to learn her lost only four men by sickness during her absence. She has on board some sugar cane from Malaga, and a number of curiosities in the animal world.—*Norfolk Beacon.*

United States vs. Nourse.—In the case of the United States against Joseph Nourse, late Register of the Treasury, an appeal having been granted from the decision of the District Court to the Circuit Court of the United States, the matter was there fully argued during the last term.—Judgment was yesterday delivered, when the Court unanimously confirmed the decision of the District Court. By the judgment of both Courts, it now stands recorded, that instead of Mr. Nourse being a debtor to the Government, the U. States are still *indebted* to him in the sum of *twelve thousand three hundred and thirty one dollars.* [*National Journ.*

American Lyceum.—Among other interesting resolutions the following was unanimously adopted at the late meeting of the National Lyceum in the city of New-York:

Resolved, unanimously, That in the judgment of this Lyceum, a portion of the Scriptures ought to be publicly read *daily*, in each common school; and this exercise is hereby respectfully recommended by the Lyceum.

☞ Editors of newspapers throughout the United States, friendly to the perusal of the Holy Scriptures, are requested to publish this recommendation.

It is stated in French papers that a still born infant was carried to M. Portal, of Paris, for dissection, who conceived the idea of inflating its lungs. The experiment was tried for a few minutes, when the air returned warm, the blood began to circulate, and the child was sent back alive to its parents. A surgeon at Lyons recently made a similar experiment with complete success.

A few days since a young lady at Philadelphia, was picking her ear with a pin, the head dropt off and lodged there. Almost insufferable pain ensued. A surgeon was sent for, who succeeded after long exertion in extracting it with the assistance of proper instruments. It is his opinion that if it had remained in the ear much longer, the patient could not have survived. This practice of picking the ear with a pin is common, but the danger seems not to be fully apprehended.

Honorary Degree.—The degree of D. D. was conferred on the Rev. *William A. Clark*, Rector of All Saints' church, New York, and on the Rev. *William Cooper Mead*, Rector of Trinity church, Philadelphia, on the 3d ult. by Alleghany College, Pennsylvania.

Moral Character of the Friends.—It is said Judge Mellen in his charge to the Grand Jury at the opening of the present term of the Court, stated that a practice of forty-five years in which he had been intimately acquainted with the proceedings of the Judicial Courts in this part of the country, he had never known but *one instance* in which a member of the Society of Friends was arraigned at the bar as a criminal.—*Portland Cour.*

The President of the Howard Benevolent Society, Boston, respectfully acknowledges the receipt of one hundred dollars from a benevolent individual unknown—to be appropriated to the relief of the sufferers by the late fire in Broad street.

Another Manufactory in Lowell.—While other States are expending money liberally on Canals and Rail roads, large sums continue to be invested here in Manufacturing establishments. Purchases are made, and arrangements nearly completed, we understand, for a new Company at Lowell, with a capital of $1,200,000—being the fourth in that vicinity, within a few months.—*Eve. Gaz.*

Steam.—A steamer lately departed from St. Louis, bound for the mouth of the Yellow Stone, 1900 miles above St. Louis.

Steamboat Accidents.—The steamboat Traveller, Captain Saunders, from Beardstown, Ill. for St. Louis, in attempting to land on Tuesday, 26th ult. at the village of Alton, about 25 miles above the latter place, was driven by a sudden gale of wind against a projecting crag of a rock, which stove a hole in her bow, and in about fifteen minutes she went down. Passengers, crew, and baggage saved.

The Cincinnati American states that the steamboat Gleaner took fire a short distance above Portsmouth, and scuttled and sunk in 6 feet water. Her freight was principally for Cincinnati, Louisville and Nashville. The boat and part of her cargo were insured.

MARRIAGES.

In Charlestown, Mr. Alexis Pool, to Miss Mindwell W. Harrington of Worcester.

In Fitchburg by Rev. Mr. Putnan, Mr. Charles B. Sawyer to Miss Eliza D. Haskell.

In North Marshfield by Rev. Mr. Hall, Mr. Aaron Sampson jr. to Miss Caroline Mitchell. Mr. Benjamin White to Miss Mary Hall. By Rev. Mr. Leonard, Mr. Allen Ewell jr. to Miss Alathea Oakman.

In Needham, by Rev. Mr. Driver, Mr. Enoch Ellis, of Walpole, to Miss Ann French of N.

PIOUS
REFLECTIONS
FOR
EVERY DAY
IN THE
MONTH.
TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH OF
FENELON,
Archbishop of Cambray.

Just Published by
JAMES LORING,
132 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON.

☞ It is neatly bound in cloth, and is of the same size as 'Daily Food for Christians.'

Price 12 cents single—10 copies for one dollar.

WESTMINSTER ACADEMY.

THE Summer term in this Institution will commence on Monday the 30th of May. Preparations are making for a Female Department, and a Preceptress is engaged in whose religious character and literary qualifications, the Trustees have entire confidence. She will instruct in the French language, and other ornamental and solid branches usually taught in Female Academies. Scholars in her department will also receive instruction from the Preceptor, Mr. F. Jones, who will continue to have the general superintendence of the School.

Board, including room, washing, lights, &c. from $1,25 to $1,50 per week. A number of students board in commons for less than one dollar a week. In behalf of the Trustees, C. Mann.

May 2, 1831.

LYNN ACADEMY.

THE next term of this Institution will commence on Tuesday, May 31st. Every facility will here be afforded for a thorough English and Classical Education. No exertions on the part of the Teacher will be spared which may tend to the advancement and improvement of those committed to his care.

The French and Spanish Languages will be taught by native teachers should there be a sufficient number to constitute a Class. Board from $1,50 to $2,00 per week.

Samuel Lamson, *Preceptor.*

Lynn, Mass. May 7, 1831.

BOSTON BOOKSTORE.
131 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON.

WILLIAM HYDE having purchased of Messrs. Hilliard, Gray & Co, their Miscellaneous stock of American and Foreign Books and Stationary, and taken their late stand, respectfully informs his friends, the former customers of the Store and the public, that he shall add to the stock such articles as will render the assortment very complete and valuable; particularly the new Religious books as they are published. Clergymen, and other gentlemen who may attend the approaching Religious Anniversaries in this city, are respectfully invited to call. Having a very extensive assortment of Theological, Historical, Biographical, Classical, Juvenile and School Books, he will be able to furnish public and private Libraries, Lyceums, Colleges, Academies and Schools, without delay, with almost any book which they may want.

Particular attention will be paid to the retailing business.

May 11.

PEIRCE & PARKER, have just received a further supply of the standard WORKS IN THEOLOGY—comprising Henry's Commentary, Dwight's Theology, Robert Hall's Works, Edwards's Works, Fuller's Works, Payson's Sermons, Buck's Theological Dictionary (with the late additions), Cruden's Concordance, Upham's Ratio Discipline, or the Constitution of the Congregational Churches, Hunter's Sacred Biography, Life and Times of Richard Baxter, Miller's Letters on the Christian Ministry, Henry's Works, (1 vol. quarto) Doddridge's Miscellaneous Works, (1 vol. 8vo.) Paine's Elements of Mental and Moral Science, &c. &c.—also the Biography of Rev. Henry Martyn, with a preface by the American Editor. Life of Rev. Matthias Bruen. Reflections on the character and objects of all Science and Literature, and on the Relative excellence and value of Religious and Secular education, and of Sacred and Classical Literature, in two Addresses and an Oration, with additions and improvements, &c. &c. by Thomas Smith Grimke, of Charleston, S. C. ☞ "Dew Drops" or a text of Scripture for every day in the year.

DIRECTIONS to persons just commencing a Religious Life. May 18.

FIRST AMERICAN EDITION OF THE
POLYGLOTT BIBLE.

THE English Version of the Polyglott Bible, containing the Old and New Testament; with the Marginal Readings, together with a copious and original selection of References to parallel and illustrative passages, exhibited in a manner hitherto unattempted.

Just received and for sale by PEIRCE & PARKER, 9, Cornhill. May 18.

POLYGLOTT BIBLE.

THE English Version of the Polyglott Bible, containing the Old and New Testaments; with the Marginal Readings: together with a copious original selection of references to parallel and illustrative passages. A most beautiful pocket companion, containing upwards of 60,000 references. This day received and for sale by RICHARDSON, LORD & HOLBROOK. May 18.

NEW JEWELRY.

WILLIAM M. WESSON, has taken the Store No. 105 Washington Street, and has opened a good assortment of JEWELRY and FANCY GOODS of the latest fashions and will be sold very low.

N. B.—Silver Spoons manufactured to any pattern, and of genuine silver. tf. May 4.

BREWER & BROTHERS,
IMPORTERS and Dealers in *Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Surgical Instruments and Perfumery,*
WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
***Traders, Physicians and Families supplied on the most favorable terms. eps3m. May 4.

HARDWARE.

No. 34, UNION STREET. Homes & Hobbs have received by the ships Amethyst, Liverpool, and America, from Liverpool, Roscius and Fenelon, from London, a general assortment of Cutlery and Hardware Goods, which they offer for sale on good terms, for cash or credit.

April 27.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

WILLIAM T. EUSTIS, No. 47 and 49 Kilby Street, has just received, by the Mary & Harriet from Liverpool, a complete assortment of

HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

Also by the recent arrivals from Hamburgh, *German Slates, Toilet Glasses, &c.* which, with goods previously on hand, are offered for sale at fair prices for cash or on credit. Country traders, Manufacturers and others, wanting goods in the above line are respectfully invited to call.

March 30. ep2m.

HOPKINTON SPRINGS.

THE HOPKINTON SPRING HOTEL is open for the reception of company for the present season. Mr. and Mrs. Norcross, Managers of this Establishment, tender their thanks, with gratitude, for the liberal patronage hitherto received, and assure all those who may visit the Springs for health or pleasure, that they will use their exertions to promote their health and happiness.

They have made and intend to make further improvements in their accommodations. To those who intend visiting the Springs for health, they beg leave to recommend the months of May or June, while the air is perfumed with the blossoms and the freshness of Spring.

The waters at these Springs were analyzed by the late Dr. Gorham. They have been found beneficial in all scrofulous complaints; in cases of debility, particularly of the stomach; in some affections of the liver; dyspeptic and rheumatic complaints; salt rheum, eruptions of the skin, &c

This place is retired, and pleasantly situated, about 50 miles west of Boston—about the same distance from Providence—and 14 miles from Worcester.

Persons wishing conveyance by Stage are informed that the Dudley Stage leaves Earle's Coffee-house, Boston, on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 7 o'clock, A. M.

☞ The Boston and Hartford Stage, leaves Earle's Coffee-house, Boston, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 9 o'clock, A. M.—Passengers can take either of these lines. 2m. May 4